

JPRS 82661

17 January 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1353



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTERNATIONAL

VARIOUS INTERESTS' BACKING, OPPOSITION TO REAGAN PROGRAMS EXAMINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by S. Men'shikov, doctor of economics: "'Class Revenge' and What Follows From It"]

[Text] The stake of intensifying the arms race in the name of obtaining military superiority, the politics of threat in relation to the developing countries, military pressure in regions which have been made "spheres of interest" of American imperialism, the dictates in relation to allies, activation of the arsenal of economic and psychological warfare—all of these are fairly known letters on the current visiting card of Washington.

The imperial policy is being conducted under the title and in the name of the "crusade against communism," for the sake of unity of the forces of the "free world" in the struggle with the "Soviet threat." Behind all of this rhetoric, there is undoubtedly the striving of the ruling circles of the United States with the help of constant "power pressure" to reach a change in the ratio of forces in the world in the favor of imperialism, and to unify on this platform the reactionary forces of capitalism. Strictly speaking, we are concerned with continuing the old strategy of "class revenge" in the international arena, but only more crudely, with a large percentage of adventurism.

This imperialist course has another, more prosaic side. Its roots are in the economic crisis of the capitalist world, in the combat of the imperialist concerns for a share in the market and sources of raw material, in the complicated interweaving of interest of different groups of the financial oligarchy.

As a result of the 1980 elections, the representatives of the Californian financial group siezed the leading positions for the first time in the higher state spheres of the United States. Since World War II, California and the neighboring states have become the focus of enterprises of military industry. Among the aerospace octopi which became fat on the arms race, 3 corporations of this region are isolated: Lockheed, Boeing and Rockwell. In the last 2

decades, business here also became an important participant in the international oil boom and its related multibillion construction in the countries of Latin America, the Near East, and Africa. The transnational concern Bechtel is a symbol of this trend. Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger came from this company.

The broad support given by the new administration, especially in the first days, to different parts of the capitalist class was also explained by the program in which it seemed that the self-seeking interest of a considerable part not only of strong, but also other business were embodied. This happened under conditions when the country's economy began to suffocate under the strain of cyclic and structural crises.

The requirements of the military-industrial complex primarily became the initial coordinates which determined the imperialist course, not only corporations of the Western states, but also "manufacturers of death" from different regions. All of them were frightened by the international agreements to confirm detente, and especially the SALT-2 Treaty. These agreements threatened to undermine the plans for accelerated re-arming which have ripened in the depths of the Pentagon headquarters and military concerns.

A pretext was needed in order to provide a road for these sinister plans which were not designed for one year, but which guaranteed the blossoming of military business almost to the end of the century. The absurd and suicidal slogan which was so close to the heart of the military-industrial complex became this pretext. It was the slogan of achieving superiority, and closing the "window of vulnerability" and global opposition to the Soviet Union. Antisoviet hysteria made it possible to expand the arms race on all lines. Lockheed which manufactures the Trident-2 rockets, and Boeing, one of the main producers of the intercontinental MX rocket and the missiles, and Rockwell, the producer of the B-1 bomber received their portion, and a large one, in the new influx of military orders.

Only a small number of American businesses are directly in the arms race. In order to achieve broader support for the course of militarization, the Reagan administration has taken a series of measures of another order.

Among the American employers, large and small, greater dissatisfaction has developed in the last decade with the traditional state-monopolistic regulation of the economy which has its roots in the time of President F. Roosevelt and the "Great Depression" of the 1930's. The main reason for the dissatisfaction was the inability of this regulation to cope with the growing economic problems. Periodic declines in production became deeper and more destructive. A lengthy stagnation and decline in a number of civilian sectors of industry which were leading in the past were found.

The administrations strategists decided to direct this dissatisfaction to "enemies"--internal and external. The "internal enemy" was social legislation which was adopted under pressure of the workers. The "liberals" which previously were in power, were accused of the fact that they supported the left, almost socialist ideas, and that by agreeing to the social programs of different type (aid to the poor, unemployment benefits, privileges for the elderly), they sacrificed the efficiency of the American economy and deprived it of its vital forces.

Reagan many times stressed the interrelation of foreign policy and the economy. This was his domestic "logic." In fact, in order to clear the road for increasing military expenditures, it was necessary to settle the "weight" of social programs, or as a minimum limit their growth. In order to enlist the agreement of business as a whole for redistribution of the budget in favor of military industry, it was necessary to promise the civilian sectors a decrease in the profit taxes, and privileges for capital investments. Thus "Reaganomics" was born. Intensification of aggressiveness abroad was turned over by the attack on the interest of the workers within the country.

"Reaganomics" fairly rapidly provoked the next decline in production. During the year, from the summer of 1981, the industrial production in the United States dropped by more than 10 percent. The number of completely unemployed exceeded 11 million. It would seem that it was necessary to take an immediate backcourse, reduce the military expenditures, balance the budget deficit, reduce the price of credit, and increase social payments. But the "logic" of the administration was different. The crisis and mass unemployment occurred for the "good" which will make it possible to restrain the growth of wages, put out the flame of inflation, and increase the competitiveness in the foreign markets. It became clear that the administration was interested not so much in lifting the economy, as guaranteeing financial-economic bases for its foreign adventurism.

At the same time the dissatisfaction of the Americans, both the employers and the workers, was turned against "external enemy." This was competition from West Europe, Japan, and even from the developing countries.

During the post-war decades, the United States continuously lagged in the world markets, giving up one position after another. In the 1970's the American participation in the world export of goods not only dropped to a minimum, but broad intrusion of foreign monopolies in the domestic market of the country began. The international prestige of the dollar was undermined. Transnational corporations from other countries stopped listening to the American dictate. Now it was confirmed that it was precisely the foreign competitors who were guilty for many of the economic difficulties of America.

In fact, the question essence differed. A paradoxical situation was formed. Washington continued to pretend to have a leading role in the capitalist world. But its real economic position no longer corresponded to these claims. Detente which had strong roots in Europe, threatened to undermine the political domination of the United States in the Western camp. All of this was in drastic contradiction to the goals of the imperialist policy. Thus the "foreign Reaganomics" was born, that is, the economic war against the U. S.'s own allies, a striving to use all means, including militarization, to undermine their competitiveness, to restrict their access to the American market, to reduce to a minimum their cooperation with the socialist countries, and to revive the dictate in economic affairs. In other words, despite their deepest social-political shifts in the modern world, the U.S. monopolies as before lived the daydreams of "American age" and seriously considered that the Reagan administration would provide it with prosperity by subordinating other countries.

As the imperialist course of Washington was implemented, its dark side became clearer, its seamy side. It could not help but generate contradictions both in the United States itself, and abroad, the more so since this course was conducted crudely, without consideration for the interest and psychology of both the enemies and the allies.

Intensification of the arms race, production and expansion of new types of arms of mass destruction caused the greatest concern. The broad antinuclear movement, which initially encompassed the European countries, sent active shoots on the American soil. It had a strong influence on many bourgeois politicians who until now had not decided to stand against the "Reagan wave." It was also important that these politicians saw behind the loud militaristic rhetoric the most important, namely the foolishness of the new military programs of the United States, and their noncorrespondence to the international safety.

"Reaganomics" encountered serious obstacles. Initially the administration succeeded in passing through Congress all of its main statutes. But this was only a pyrrhic victory. The workers protested earliest of all. The point of this policy was aimed at them. Even the conservative leaders of the AFL-CIO trade union identifying with the "crusade" against communism had to make a public exposure of the anti-worker essence of the economic program of the president. Feeling dissatisfaction in the lower classes with the crisis and unemployment, and on the threshold of the new elections to Congress, even the opposition leaders of both bourgeois parties of the United States were activated.

The unconditional support of the president's line by big business became a thing of the past. The businessmen showed their great concern about the fate of the economy, applauding the antiworker blood-letting made with the help of the decline and unemployment. The second year of stay in power of the Republican Administration is approaching the end, and there are no visible signs of the promised blossoming, except in the military business. Press agencies which reflect the interest of the financial groups which were arranged during the present regime are becoming more critical.

The relationships between the United States and other capitalist countries have taken an unprecedented turn which was unexpected for Washington. It is indisputable that many leaders of the Western world to a certain measure share the ideas of the "class revenge" proclaimed from across the ocean and are ready to yield to their old partner for the sake of maintaining the imperialist solidarity. But they categorically refute the attempts to undermine their own business, they do not want to endure violations of their national sovereignty, at least in questions of trade.

The modern economic crisis has an international character, it has encompassed all the main countries of capitalism. Under these conditions the American allies cannot allow themselves to abandon contracts with the Soviet Union which provides them with tens of thousands of additional work places and expands the energy base of their economy. These countries cannot accept the arguments and reproaches of Washington, since they do not see in them concern for common interests of capitalism, but its striving to undermine competition in the first place. Thus the London TIMES, wrote: "Washington is attempting not to guide, but to dictate." The scandal with the American sanctions against the participants of the "gas-pipes" deal only intensified this conviction of the West Europeans.

Growth and opposition to the militarist course of Reagan noted in the United States and other countries and the acute delimitation within NATO on economic questions, intensification in contradictions of capitalism--all of this places definite limits on the imperialist ideas of Washington. At the same time, additional favorable possibilities are created for strengthening the forces which want to strengthen peace and the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation.

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CS0: 1807/21

INTERNATIONAL

AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH, JOURNAL CONCLUDES

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 59-61 carries a 3200-word article titled "Aliens on Their Own Land" by V. Kalashnikov. Written in response to readers' inquiries, the article describes the history of religion among various American Indian groups and concludes that the American Indian movement is growing in strength.

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CSO: 1800/484

UNHAPPY FATE OF SOVIET WOMEN WHO MARRY FOREIGNERS, MOVE ABROAD

[Editorial Report] Moscow CHELOVEK I ZAKON in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 68-74 carries a 4200-word article titled "Huntresses After Mirages" by Alla Osadchaya. The article describes through the use of letters received from abroad the unhappy fate awaiting those Soviet women who marry foreigners and then move abroad. It notes that under the terms of Soviet law, such marriages do not necessarily mean the loss of Soviet citizenship for the woman; but it reports that many have given it up voluntarily and then find themselves in a particularly unhappy position of being unable to return.

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INTERNATIONAL

UZBEK ACADEMICIAN HITS WESTERN STUDIES OF SOVIET MUSLIMS

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 9, Sep 82 pp 79-84

[Article by E. Yusupov, academician in the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences: "Islam and the Ideological Diversions of Imperialism"]

[Text] Under present-day conditions, when the positions of the countries of the socialist commonwealth on the international arena are constantly growing stronger and when the world revolutionary movement is intensively broadening and deepening and an ever larger number of liberated countries is selecting the path of socialist development, imperialism is becoming increasingly aggressive, and its attempts to hold back this objective historical process more and more sophisticated.

Not averse to using any means, bourgeois ideologists are waging a struggle against Marxist-Leninist and people's democratic parties and against the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Their chief goal is to blacken the ideas of scientific socialism and the experience of socialist and communist construction in the eyes of humanity, to cast a shadow on the Marxist-Leninist parties and the democratic and revolutionary forces of the present day, and to thereby prevent the spread of their influence in the world.

Toward this end, there are special centers for propagandizing the ideas of anti-communism in the capitalist countries whose activities are presented as being scientific. The functions of such institutions are differentiated--most of them are engaged in so-called "regional studies" of the socialist countries, and their work is coordinated by a center at Columbia University (United States) in accordance with a "Research Program on Soviet National Problems."

An important role in the general ideological offensive which is being undertaken by the imperialist forces against the positions of the socialist commonwealth countries is being played by the services which address themselves directly to the indigenous population of Soviet Central Asia, including for Uzbekistan--the Turkistan editorial board of Radio Liberty, the Uzbek editorial board of "Voice of America," the Turkistan Associations in the United States and the FRG, and the "Federation of Turkish Migrants and Immigrants" in Turkey.

The field of national relations in our country is the target of especial attacks by the ideologists of imperialism. In order to undermine the fraternity of

its numerous nations and peoples which has developed in the USSR and to incite nationalistic feelings they at one time put forward the thoroughly false thesis regarding the forced Russification of the non-Russian peoples and the disappearance of their national originality. Today, with the same purpose, the apologists of capitalism are importunately talking over and over again about de-russification which is allegedly appearing in the endeavour of these peoples to rid themselves of the influence of Russian culture and protect their own national characteristics against it. In recent years imperialist ideologists have been giving increasing attention to the problems of Islam.

Present-day Islam is, of course, a complex phenomenon under the cover of which various political and social goals are achieved. The Western "defenders" of Islam are stubbornly putting forward the idea of its "rebirth." Islamic centers have been created in many capitalist countries, particularly in the United States. At the same time, Western capital is obtaining billions of dollars in profits from the merciless exploitation of the economic and human resources of the Moslem countries and is arming the Israeli aggressors with the most modern weapons whose use is resulting in the death of thousands of Moslems and in the wrecking or destruction of Moslem holy places. This eloquently indicates that the "defense" of Islam is for the United States and the other imperialist states only a means of strengthening their economic, political, and, sometimes, military positions in the Moslem countries.

Imperialist policies with relation to Islam are being determined to a substantial extent by the prospects for the development of the Moslem countries. There are now more than 800 million Moslems in the world. In 34 countries they comprise an absolute majority of the population, while in 14 they represent an influential minority. In almost all of the Moslem countries Islam is the state religion. And this is a factor of considerable importance which makes it advantageous for the capitalist powers to present themselves as friends of the Moslems.

Nor is the "defense of the Moslem peoples" by the Beijing hegemonists altruistic. It is generally known that for many years the adherents of Islam were shamelessly mocked in China. Why have they suddenly become "disturbed" there about the fate of the Moslems and of Islam? Because it is easier that way to camouflage their propaganda of anti-Sovietism, to develop contacts with the extreme reactionary forces of imperialism, to introduce discord among the national democratic forces, and to incite them against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth.

It is on this same soil that the "uneasiness" of anti-communists about the situation of Moslems and of Islam in the USSR is flourishing. This "uneasiness" has engendered a large number of all kinds of conceptions about the various aspects of Islam, about the observance of religious rites, and about the activities of the Moslem clergy in the USSR. Contradictory conclusions are frequently advanced here. Thus, in some instances the persecution of religion and of believers in our country is spoken about, while in others there is talk of the revival and development of Islam and of the idea of "Moslem solidarity." An article entitled "Soviet Moslems" which was published in August 1981 in

the English periodical ECONOMIST there is the assertion that in the Soviet Union today there is allegedly both an official and an unofficial Islam, and, moreover, that the "leaders of official Islam are loyal and even submissive to the godless power and do not protest against its anti-religious propaganda."

Naturally, the ideologists of imperialism would very much like to see the Islamic clergy in our country comprising an opposition to the Communist Party and to Soviet power. But what they desire does not correspond with reality, and hence all kinds of fabrications on this score. Thus, the author of the article "Soviet Asia: In Pursuit of Reliable Borders" in the West German DER SPIEGEL (No 14, 1980) stated that in the Soviet Union there allegedly exist "red mullahs" who proclaim pro-Soviet slogans in the name of all of the Moslems of the USSR and who "are ready to raise an uproar on order, excoriating now the English imperialists, and now the American warmongers."

Such "defenders" of the Moslems of the USSR, of course, will never admit that like all Soviet people, believers in our country wholly approve of and support the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU not as a result of some kind of dictate, but for the simple reason that these policies which are directed toward the establishment of a durable peace, the systematic improvement of the welfare of the Soviet people, and the creation of ever wider possibilities for the comprehensive development of all of the nations and peoples of the Country of Soviets accord with their vital interests. So our enemies compose myths about an "unofficial Islam" in the USSR which is allegedly preaching a "holy war" against Soviet power, and about the "brotherhood of Sufi" in the Central Asian republics.

Equally far-fetched are the assertions by bourgeois ideologists concerning the dual nature of the spiritual life of Soviet Moslems who, they allege, conduct themselves in "strict obedience to the regime" at work and in public, while at home they behave in accordance with the demands of the Koran. However, first of all, the following of various traditions is not yet evidence of religiousness and, secondly, the freedom of conscience of USSR citizens, their right to profess any religion or to profess none, and their right to conduct atheistic propaganda without insulting the personality or feelings of believers is protected by Soviet law. The conditions of freedom of conscience are clearly set forth in the USSR Constitution. These are the equality of citizens before the law regardless of their attitude toward religion, the impermissibility of any kind of coercion with respect to the profession or non-profession of religion, non-intervention by state agencies in the canonical affairs of the Church, and non-intervention by religious bodies in state affairs. Yes, the use of religion to harm society, the state, or individual citizens is not permitted in our country, and the party is conducting work to overcome religious prejudices, but not by means of prohibitions or coercive measures, but by methods of persuasion and education.

It is not a secret that there are four Moslem spiritual administrations in the USSR. In Tashkent and Bukhara there are spiritual institutions which train clergymen. Mosques operate without hinderance. Religious organizations have

their own publications such, for example, as the journal MUSUL'MANE SOVETSKOGO VOSTOKA which is published in several languages. The Koran has been published more than once. International religious forums are held in our country. In one of them alone which took place in 1980 in Tashkent under the motto of "The 15th Century of the Khidzhra Has to Become a Century of the Peace and Friendship of Peoples" there were the representatives of 35 Asian, African, and European countries and of 3 international religious organizations.

All of this is well known to the ideologists of imperialism, but a truthful treatment of reality is not in keeping with their purposes. But they have been talking a great deal in recent years about the "religious and national roots" of population growth in the Central Asian republics, drawing conclusions that the high birth rate in them allegedly contradicts the interests of the Russian people and of the Soviet state, and that on this soil the future will see an exacerbation of both national and religious contradictions. For example, the author of the above-mentioned article "Soviet Moslems" states that the "size of the Moslem population is one of the reasons why its relations with its northern neighbors--the Great Russians--remain cool."

Such statements are without foundation. The increased birth rate in our country is in no way the result of religious or national features. In Uzbekistan, for example, there are quite a few large Russian, Ukrainian, Korean, and Belorussian families. The fact that the Communist Party and Soviet state is not in the least "afraid" of a growth in the size of the population in the southern republics, as in the country as a whole, is witnessed by the enormous concern for the creation of favorable conditions for this growth.

Many well-wishing guests of our country come to this conclusion even after a brief acquaintance with this problem. For example, one of the participants in the Soviet-African symposium "For Peace and Social Progress," the Nigerian representative O. Obasandzho said: "Before my arrival in Uzbekistan I was convinced that the intensive population growth was creating great economic difficulties, that it was even threatening a catastrophe. I became convinced in practice that there will be no such catastrophe if the economy keeps step with or outstrips the population growth. The experience of Uzbekistan demonstrates this."

The Soviet state is doing very much to increase the birth rate--the living and working conditions of women, their medical care, and childhood and maternity protection are constantly being improved. In the Uzbek SSR alone more than 630,000 mothers of large families receive monthly state aid. Considerable resources are assigned for supplying children with medications and dairy products at discounts and for the construction and maintenance of preschool institutions. In Uzbekistan alone in 1980 around one million children were being cared for in kindergartens and nurseries.

These are the facts of our reality to which, for well-known reasons, bourgeois ideologists are extremely indifferent. On the other hand, in the hope of creating a split between the fraternal nations and peoples of the USSR they are

devoting an increasing amount of attention to Islam and to the religious feelings of people. Thus, in a thoroughly tendentious article "Why the Islamic Revival Alarms Moscow" which was published in the English newspaper THE TIMES on 30 March 1981 Richard Owen writes that "the genuine motive force in the southern Moslem republics of the USSR today may be either the Islamic revival or nationalism." In addition, the observance by Moslems of old rituals and the aspiration of local inhabitants to acquire a deeper knowledge of their ethnicity has provided him with the grounds for concluding that "nationalism" is now being advanced to the forefront, displacing the "feeling of religious membership."

Western "scholars" are prepared to present any measures which are conducted in the union republics for the purpose of studying history as instances of nationalism. They even include among such instances anniversary celebrations for such outstanding world cultural figures as David Anakht, Sh. Rustaveli, Farabi, Beruni, Ibn-Sina, Khorezmi, Nizami, and others. Yet, it is well known that a solicitous and concerned attitude for the history and spiritual heritage of all of the nations and peoples of the USSR is an inseparable aspect of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU. The study and utilization of the cultural heritage of the past in the interests of the social and spiritual progress of our country has been carried out since the first days of the establishment of Soviet power, and this does not disunite nations and peoples, but, on the contrary, helps to further unite them.

Giving an original treatment to this idea, in her article "Moslems in Russia" which was published in the DAILY TELEGRAPH on 16 April 1980 Diana Spearman writes: "Islam in its orthodox form has never in the past stimulated a rebellion against foreign dominion without being supplemented by nationalism." Well, history does know of national liberation movements under the banner of Islam directed against imperialist dominion, and anti-colonial movements of a revolutionary democratic character. But it is absolutely fruitless to make attempts to find this kind of nationalism in the Soviet Union where more than 100 nations and peoples live together as a single fraternal family.

Incidentally, reports of the fruitlessness of such searches can also be found in the bourgeois press. Thus, in an article by Conor Cruise "Successes of the Soviet Empire" which was published in the English newspaper THE OBSERVER on 20 April 1980 it is stated: "A group of Western correspondents rushed to Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand. All of them were looking for the same thing there--proof of dissatisfaction and ferment among the Moslems, the spreading by them of bad rumors. But none of the Western newspapermen were able to find anything interesting in this sense."

However, this real state of affairs does not stop the most "zealous" bourgeois ideologists. If that which they write about does not exist in the USSR, then it is necessary to try to make it exist--this is their orientation. Hence the statements to the effect that "if Islamic nationalism does not exist today, it will in the near future, and if it is still weak, then everything has to be done for it to become a great anti-Soviet political force within the country"; that in the USSR "nationalism will develop together with the growth of national consciousness."

There is no doubt that national consciousness is developing among Soviet people. This is the result of the intellectual and spiritual progress which is taking place in our country. But national consciousness is a part of internationalist consciousness. National consciousness, national feelings, and national pride do not disunite Soviet people by national and religious characteristics, since they are developing in socialist reality, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist worldview, and in keeping with the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and justice and humanism.

What, in the opinion of the bourgeois ideologists, are the signs of the "endeavour by Soviet Moslems to seek self-isolation and insularity"? In the fact that they allegedly try not to travel out of their republics, keep themselves apart, isolate themselves from the Russians and protect their traditions against the influence of the traditions of other peoples, and in the fact that the word "Moslem" in the southern republics allegedly has a profounder meaning than the concept of "Soviet man." All of this is the purest nonsense. The processes of the coming together and mutual enrichment of the socialist nations which are taking place in our country both in the socio-economic and the spiritual spheres of life are constantly growing deeper. And progressive national traditions are obtaining ever wider possibilities for development and dissemination.

Quite a few articles have appeared in recent years in the bourgeois press about a strengthening of Islam in the USSR under the influence of the events taking place in the Arab countries, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan. This influence is allegedly effecting the dissemination of the idea of Moslem solidarity and an exacerbation of the religious feelings of Soviet Moslems. Such opinions can be met on the pages of DER SPIEGEL, ECONOMIST, OBSERVER, DAILY TELEGRAPH, and other Western publications. In the above-mentioned article Diana Spearman admits: "How good it would be if the 'revival of Islam' which is causing so much trouble for the West were to develop into great failures for the Soviet Union also!" I think that commentaries are superfluous here. In these words the chief purpose of the ideologists of imperialism is laid very bare: to make use of Islam and the religious feelings of people against the USSR.

Of course, the events which are taking place in Iran and in other Moslem countries do not leave Soviet people indifferent. But their reaction is not at all that about which the bourgeois ideologists are dreaming. Soviet people are holding the American imperialists up to shame for their black deeds in Iran, for their support of the Afghan counter-revolution, and for their arming of Israel and Pakistan which is leading to the appearance of new hot-beds of tension.

A large place is being assigned to the "situation of Soviet Moslems" and to "Moslem solidarity" in the broadcasts of RADIO LIBERTY, VOICE OF AMERICA, B.B.C., and their like. Thus, during nine months of 1981 86.4 percent of the broadcasts by "Voice of America" in the Uzbek language were devoted to the problem of Islam. They made use of appearances by traitors and falsifiers of history, and the real position of religion and of believers in the Soviet Union was distorted. And all of this to create the impression that "the United States is a friend of the Moslems," and "the Soviet Union is an enemy of the Moslems."

But no matter how hard our ideological opponents try, they will not succeed in confusing Soviet people who are united around their native Communist Party. The great friendship of the peoples of the USSR is one of the chief motive forces of our society. Its vitality and strength is convincingly witnessed by the history of the USSR, full of stern trials and brilliant victories, which is approaching its glorious 60th anniversary.

All of the intrigues of their ideological enemies are opposed by Soviet people by their unshakeable solidarity, the mighty ideological unity of their ranks, and their political vigilance. As was said from the rostrum of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan by the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, our entire life serves as a mighty means for the formation of the communist consciousness of Soviet people. And citing the words of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin--"history itself intercedes for our views, reality intercedes at every step,"--he emphasized that all of the party's experience and the great accomplishments of the Soviet people convincingly confirm the vitality and truthfulness of these words of Lenin's.

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CSO: 1807/35

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDISH PAPER INTERVIEWS NEW AMBASSADOR TO STOCKHOLM

[Editorial Report] Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish on 5 December 1982 publishes on page 16 an interview by Harald Hamrin with the new Soviet ambassador to Sweden, Boris Pankin, under the headline "New USSR Ambassador: 'We Did Not Meet With Understanding After U-137'". Pankin discusses the U-137 submarine incident in the Karlskrona archipelago, Soviet-Swedish relations and their prospects under the Palme government, Swedish neutrality and the idea of a Nordic nuclear-free zone. For the full text, see JPRS 82582, 4 January 1983, WEST EUROPE REPORT No. 2083, pp 138-144.

CSO: 3650/66a

INTERNATIONAL

BOURGEOIS COSMOPOLITANISM DEFINED

Moscow FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 70-77

[Article by S.G. Korosteleva, candidate of philosophic sciences, and G.P. Orlov, doctor of philosophic sciences: "Bourgeois Cosmopolitanism and Global Problems of Today"]

[Excerpt] Cosmopolitanism in the capitalist West experienced a kind of renaissance during the '70s. This has already been mentioned in Soviet philosophic literature (see works of P.N. Fedoseyev, M.T. Iovchuk and others). A number of works of Soviet (E.P. Platnev, N.G. Chicharina) and foreign (R. Mayster) Marxists have analyzed certain forms of contemporary cosmopolitanism. Thus, in particular, reference was made to the close connection of the development of TNC and MNC (trans- and multinational corporations) and the revival of cosmopolitan ideas. Works exist (essentially on the economic plan) devoted to an analysis of integrational processes in Western Europe (creation of the European Economic Community, first of all). At the same time, it would seem that insufficient attention has been devoted up to now, first, to the connection of development of cosmopolitanism and global problems of today and, second, to the methodological function of cosmopolitanism. These factors namely will be the subject of the present article.

Contemporary bourgeois cosmopolitanism is a multilevel phenomenon. First of all, cosmopolitanism is an element of bourgeois political consciousness—an apparent 'antipode' of nationalism (actually, cosmopolitanism is a kind of extension of nationalism). This is well analyzed in a book by Ye.D. Modrzhin-skaya "Kosmopolitizm—imperialisticheskaya ideologiya porabozhcheniya natsiy" [Cosmopolitanism—An Imperialist Ideology for the Enslavement of Nations]. (Moscow, 1958). At a high, theoretical level of political consciousness, cosmopolitanism exists as an element of political ideology and at a low level—as an element of political psychology; here it expresses certain bourgeois mind sets and feelings, whose capital knows no limits.

At the same time, cosmopolitanism in practice manifests in the form of certain acts of foreign political activity of bourgeois states aimed at political integration (within the framework of military-political alliances of the NATO type) needed in order, first, to provide its national capital an introduction into the economies of other countries and, second (which now acquires a special meaning), to bring together the forces of the capitalist camp, whose positions,

as pointed out by the 26th CPSU Congress, are increasingly weakened in the face of the world revolutionary process. But these reasons, which give rise to the theory and practice of cosmopolitanism, also operated in the second half of the '40s and the beginning of the '50s when there was to be observed a vigorous growth of dissemination of cosmopolitan ideas in the capitalist West. What were the new conditions which promoted a revival of cosmopolitanism during the '60s-'70s?

Among supplementary reasons, there should be included: (1) continued internationalization of the economic, political and spiritual life of mankind and the appearance of global problems (first of all threats of a new world war, ecological, demographic and others); (2) rapid growth of TNC and MNC; (3) development of the 'Common Market' within the framework of the European Economic Community and appearance of a general European parliament. Of course, one should not only see the noted reasons but also take into account the influence of other currents and methodological principles of bourgeois sociology and futurology. We would like to especially emphasize the effect of the ideas of technological and ecological determinism (based on the absolutization of ecological contradictions) and 'globalism' on the formation of cosmopolitanism during the sixties and seventies.

On the basis of the joint operation of the aforesaid reasons, there have been formed in the past 15 years four basic forms of cosmopolitanism: (a) a 'technological' form, found in futurological conceptions and based on the principle of technological determinism (D. Bell, G. Kahn, R. Folk J. Weaver and others); (b) an 'ecological' cosmopolitanism whose basis is absolutization of contradictions in the system 'society--natural environment' as embodied in the ecological conceptions of social development (V. Ferkiss and others); (c) a 'global' cosmopolitanism, clearly expressed in a number of reports to the Rome Club (J. Tinbergen and others); (d) 'Europeism' (L. Lindberg, A. Bachan and others).

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CSO: 1800/1041

NATIONAL

RUSSIA'S 'PAST, SOUL, MIGHT' EXTOLLED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Petr Proskurin: "Russia: A Sacred Word"]

[Text] Neither by foot nor by wheel can you outdistance the broad Russian land.

A blue sky with scattered boiling clouds merges into the Volga floods. The mirages on the distant steppes appear boldly on all sides. Steppes, steppes and burial mounds, the crossings of roads and the fates of many times and tribes. One only needs a sensitive heart to hear the indescribable music of these spaces, and to feel for oneself the character of the people who have moved from end to end, from the White to the Black Seas, from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and with their activities have bound Asia to Europe, and have marked with their fate a new jump forward in the undeviating movement of humanity towards spiritual heights and social progress. Born in the fire of the October uprising, the Russian Federation has become the nucleus and basis of the 60 year old Soviet Union, an historically unprecedented socialist family of free, fraternal peoples. Today as well it is making a decisive contribution to the might of our multinational homeland.

Every people has its sacred things which are inexhaustible sources not only for the memory, but which also continue to invisibly create its spirit and character. Fall clouds sweep low across the fields of Kulikovo, delicate fields lie near clumps of trees at Borodino, without breaking the chain of national feats right up to the present. The battle on the ice, Mamayev Kurgan, the fiery arch around Kursk, the snows at the gates of Moscow, and the Bryansk woods, these are all the chronicle of Russia's fate.

When the grain on the Saratov and Orenburg steppes ripens in waves of gold, even the Volga, the main artery of Russia, is unrecognizable along its entire length. The creative strength of the Soviet people has erected a cascade of dams and hydroelectric stations along its entire course. As before, the monuments stand brightly above the golden flood of grain. Trains are rushing from one end of the land to the other, and a delicate, enticing song is heard on the Volga steppes. The simple Orenburg shawl is a symbol of that which people

value most. They are tied to the image of a mother, giving her offspring life and blessing their unknown, difficult, yet beautiful road. She herself, not requiring anything in exchange for her immeasurable work and concern, has remained waiting at the home threshold, believing in the future of her offspring and hoping that their way will be long and safe because a mother's strength and faith is in limitless hope.

At the southern fringes of Smolensk, the keystone and fortress city, at which over centuries many foreign invaders on the path to the heart of Russia, to Moscow, have been crushed, stands the Mother of Sorrows. She embodies the sorrows of all our mothers. She has a stern face and strong peasant hands. She stands in bitter thought before the threshold which she does not have the strength to cross. About 70,000 people killed by the Hitlerites lie buried at this place. She stands here in the middle of the great boundless Russian plain in the intense summer heat, in January blizzards, in winter's twilight, when the bitter ground wind begins to blow and all the white spaces begin to move, when the red carnations are buried under mounds of snow, she becomes completely united with the land and its eternal hills.

The Monument to the Mother of Sorrows was dedicated by a simple Russian woman, the mother of the legendary Volodoi Kurilenko, the young Hero of the Soviet Union, who was not able to wear out his first field shirt and who accomplished so much that his life, so abruptly ended, became a heroic deed.

There is yet another Russian mother from the Smolensk area, a mother who gave the world its first cosmonaut, Anna Timofeyevna Gagarin. Before the eyes of many, many thousands in that sad hour of departure from her son she bowed before his ashes at the Kremlin wall. Above a sleepless Red Square, above Moscow, and it would seem, above the entire world, a delicate silence arose and stretched out reaching the very ends of the earth.

This is the eternal face of Russia, its sorrow and pride and its destiny. Throughout the entire Russian land, from Kaliningrad to Nikolaevsk on the Amur, in any kind of weather, an entire host of sorrowful mothers in stone and bronze stand guard. They embody the heroic, sometimes impossible efforts of Russia, and its path through the trackless wilderness and unknown. These are the mothers of Russian soldiers and of the fraternal peoples: Tatars, Chuvash, Ossetians, Kabardians, Mariys, and other sons of the Russian land.

There are eternal symbols and eternal burning points, fusing the past and the present into a single whole. In Bryansk and in Komsomol'sk on the Amur, cities thousands of versts from one another and origins of which are separated by entire eras, there are posts No 1, where pupils with arms in hand stand at the eternal flames. In their faces, not yet touched by the storm and heat of life, and bristling in feverish thought, one can see that they feel at their backs the sleepless nights of their grandfathers and great grandfathers, who never returned from the battlefields. The Great Patriotic War was a terrible event to the people of Russia and the entire Soviet land. Its memory calls from the grave stones of memorials raised in various parts of the USSR, from ocean to ocean.

War, tearing the Soviet people from their vast store of creative potential and taking 20 million human lives, has made an invisible imprint upon the fate of every individual in our land, even if he was born many years after the victory over fascism. To many people at that time, even if they earnestly tried to understand the truth, it seemed that the land of the Soviets was being pushed hundreds of years backwards, that it would never move to progressive frontiers, and that it would vegetate in the darkness of disorder and poverty. It seemed that way, but it did not happen and it could not happen!

What is the puzzle, or more accurately, the miracle of Russia? What is its incomprehensible strength? There has been much guessing and writing about this over the years. Some writers, as a rule the most ignorant in their animal blindness and nonacceptance of the obvious, try to deprecate, discredit and bury everything Soviet, and, in passing everything Russian.

The heart's memory is an eternal, undying one. The skies again ring with the delicate calls of childhood and youth. A field comes into view, a huge, parched one, with hard clumps. No harrow can break them up, the teeth bounce off like off iron. The war has just ended, throughout the country the sounds of the Victory celebrations are fading. A most ordinary Russian man, Vasiliy Petrovich Popov, with sunken eyes, with a band of ribbons on a field shirt faded by time, stretches back his gaunt, toil worn shoulders in order to adjust the weight of a basket full of grain. He goes first and behind him, their legs bleeding, follow several youths of 14 - 15 years. The earth, the scorching sky and the sun beating down intensely and full in the midday bring bitter blinding sweat. While it was still dark, the former front line soldier ran from house to house persuading everyone to get to the fields earlier, shouting: "Come on, peasants, lets go!" Now he ceaselessly moves forward, gathering the heavy grain in his huge peasant hand and repeatedly swinging his arm in a semicircle, throws the grain, glistening under the sun, in an arch in front of himself. A measured throw and a step forward, another throw....

The sun is inexorable, merciless, and biblical. After a short smoke break there is the indescribable sweetness of chewing the dry grain. There are hunger cramps in an empty stomach and again its from end to end of the field, thirsting for grain and rain. There was nothing bold or heroic in this. A former front line soldier, now a plowman and planter walked, ran and slid with a burning heart from one end of Europe to another. There was the unspeakable good fate of returning and the joyful eagerness, not slowing down for a single day, immediately undertaking the next, necessary and urgent task.

The grain, once it falls into the warm dark earth, begins to sprout. Its persistent and unnoticed, but necessary work is under way. Upon seeing the sprouting fields, few will think about the silent work of the roots nor about the grain itself, which disappeared without a trace - - it was the beginning of it all. The miracle of Russia is in its people and toilers, turning the never ending furrow of life and not even wiping the sweat from their brows. The miracle and strength of Russia is the way in which it has, overcoming all burdens and barriers, gathered together into a single, indivisible family

all the large and small peoples and nationalities, forging with their continuous labors a brotherhood not seen before, and unceasingly continuing towards their historical destiny.

A human life is inconceivably short, while time relentlessly moves along, seconds and minutes turn into hours and weeks and then into decades and centuries. To many recently arrived generations the feats of the revolution and civil war, the tensions of the first five year plans, and even the Great Patriotic War have become distant history. However, something powerful and eternal continues to strike the spirit of the newer generations. The process of creating and renewing the national spirit continues and it approaches new frontiers. Life itself, and the strength of the nation's soul are inexhaustible. The book of history moves along and everything temporary slides from its pages as what is true, eternal, and not subject to reevaluation endures, assisting in the comprehension of recent, inscrutable, and burning events.

The face of Russia, with the help of its brothers, is one of friendliness and thirst for justice for all.

On the high Dnepr banks and at Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy during the celebrations of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia one can hear the oaths of friendship and loyalty, just as it was 325 years ago. From one end of the Ukraine to the other there are clear eyed women bringing, with a bow of hospitality to their Russian guests, the most precious, delicious smelling round loaves of freshly baked bread. At the time of the celebration commemorating the 150th anniversary of the voluntary annexation of Armenia to Russia it seemed as if dust was flying from the round dance in every village in the Caucasus Mountains. The nation of rock and ancient manuscripts was carried away by a genuine nation-wide rejoicing. During the slow dance under the southern stars in the warm, radiant Yerevan sky, the eyes of the supple Armenians met the grey eyes of a young miner from the Kuzbass. They were like a gift of the earth's renewal and a symbol of this eternal brotherhood. Watching this dance, I recalled the words of one of the most sagacious writers in Armenia, Khachatur Abovyan, author of the profound national novel "Wounds of Armenia": "Yes, it will be a blessed day when the Russians enter our bright land."

Now, in our day, at the other end of the land, Grigoriy Khodzher, a well known writer, a son of the Nanay people, who only a few decades ago did not have their own alphabet, but who stood on the threshold of a physical renewal, made a toast in the name of the Russian people and language, which made it possible for many of the peoples of the Far East and the Far North to tell the entire world of their renewal and progress. Another page of history is turned and yet another facet of character, permitting a deeper understanding of truth, is illuminated.

In distant Cuba and the Near East, in India and Africa, in Vietnam and Afganistan, and in many previously mercilessly oppressed colonial nations, modern plants are rising. They are being with the help of Soviet scientists, engineers and specialists, as well as workers. Thousands of Soviet doctors bring the planet's suffering people the light of knowledge and selfless help.

This help is not only a real force, but also a symbol of the search for happiness and enlightenment. However, no matter how widely fate throws them, Russian and Soviet people will never have enough of their own freedom, their hard earned bread, and their spiritual heights.

Yes, the miracle, riddle, and strength of Russia, now first among equals in the family of the Soviet Union's republics, is in the generous nature of its people. Their creative potential was especially fully revealed after the October Revolution. The people, sometimes suffering from the lack of the most necessary things, always in their selflessness acquired something much more valuable than any material goods. This is the people which gave the world the great Lenin, the creator of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and the initiator of the transformation of life on a socialist basis. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, our power and pride, the people won Soviet power, modernized their homeland, led it to today's huge accomplishments, to a society of developed socialism.

The character of a people finds its most complete and deep reflection in its literature and culture. The arrival of Lenin and the October Revolution is not unexpected, although it is my mysterious to those who are acquainted with the spiritual searchings and flights of Avvakum and Radishchev, who have experienced in themselves the solar force of Pushkin and the bitter laughter of Gogol, with his prophetic views into the future, who have been inspired by the epic power of Tolstoy's novels, reflecting the limitlessness and extent of the Russian soul, and who understand the historically unique suffering and selflessness of the Decembrists, and the creative feats of Dostoyevskiy, in whose works there is an ocean of human pain and disorder caused by the social disorder of Russia at that time. The rapid growth of the nation's renewed spiritual strength has given the world a large number of famous names, including the artists of the word living with us, Mikhail Sholokov and Leonid Leonov.

Now our sacred things have become those of all enlightened humanity. Genius, penetrating to the secrets of the people's spirit, and speaking even the most bitter and incorruptible truth, has become understandable and dear to everyone on earth, no matter under what stars they were born and what language they speak. In the basic and eternal things, in the striving for knowledge and happiness, in the desire for peace, goodwill, and enlightenment, humanity is at its roots unified. No people can develop to its full value if it is isolated from the rest of the world, nor can it attain genuine spiritual heights if it has an attitude of contempt towards other peoples, their way of life, and their culture. History provides a mass of examples of this. No matter how great the soul of Russia, for ages she has had people who are capable of seeing the good in honest toilers, no matter what language they speak!

Folk wisdom says that if you cover the truth with gold, it will still reappear. Many times in their history the Rus' have started over again with the sound of hammers in still smoking ruins. Russia's military feats are

inextricably linked to deeds of construction. Since ancient times the Rus' have been a nation of cities, and they remain that today. Those who build should be able to defend what they have erected with the sweat of their brow and the passions of their heart, not sparing their own life. St. Petersburg, a city known throughout the entire world as the miracle of the north, was not only a bulwark for the monarchy, but also the center of the growing revolutionary storms. Long before its amazing groups of buildings and palaces were built, the the Russian "dark", "working" people -- peasants, cossacks, and pioneers moved out beyond the Urals, and before them was such an empty continent, such a construction site, that even today it captures the spirit. They began to build bridges and roads, forts and cities, ports and mines, and throughout all of legendary Siberia the Russian hammer was actively pounding, scattering fresh, inflammable sparks. Only somebody who has, even if only once, travelled in Siberia from end, and even if it is on modern roads, will understand or only feel what Russia really is and what is the nature of its strength and immortality. He will reverently bow his head to the "dark", laconic, eternal deeds of the builders.

The words of Mikhail Lomonosov have been realized: "In all ends the Rus' will achieve glory."

They have been realized three times during the years of Soviet power, after the necessary and understandable explosion of the revolution illuminated the the people's creative force and potential for unprecedented social modernization.

Sixty years have passed since the formation of the world's first multinational state. Is this a long or a short time? The main fact is already clear. During this 60 years the horizons of the entire Soviet people's future have expanded unprecedentedly, and creation in the name of goodness and happiness for all has become the profound thought and law of our life and forward movement.

Old cities are being modernized and new ones built. Khabarovsk, stretching freely along the Amur, has been improved beyond recognition in recent decades. There is no other city like it in the world. The factories in the Urals continue their regular activities. This includes the noted Magnitka, the Northern Turbine, and the Motovilikha, famous for its labor and revolutionary tradition. In this latter's "Golden Book of Worker Dynasties" are written again and again the names of Petrovs, Gnevashins, Aspidorovs, and Katargins, covering entire epochs in the nation's life: Industrialization, war, the postwar efforts, a new advance, then acceleration and forward movement. The main factor remains the individual, plowing life's never ending furrow, his creative, not destructive hands, his heart, turning towards knowledge and light and not towards darkness. These words are affirmed by any Soviet individual, increasing with his labor the might and wealth of the native land.

Nikolay Ivanchikov is a concrete worker. He is a huge brown haired, blue eyed 25 year old, born in the Orlovo region and after completing military service he came her to build BAM. When the conversation comes to Russia and to whether or not he is bored here, so far from home, he slowly stops smiling and begins to frown. His face changes and appears older. On it appears the familiar expression of persistent concentration of the front line soldier moving forward in spite of what is in the field.

"And so?" He asks, finally, showing his heavy palms and firmly placing them in front of himself. "It is Russia after all."

His face again breaks into a wide and serene smile of a strong person knowing his own worth.

"It is spacious here, it gets a hold on the spirit." He adds. "There are not enough young women, yes, none, we eat our fill. It is right here where Russia is standing at the windows of the future. Who can tell if there are young women who know this."

It is impossible not to return his smile. Looking at him one thinks what a healthy and strong man he is, thirsting for life and work to come here from his native region to this vast land, a window to the dawn. One recalls that children love fairy tales and want them to have a happy ending, while old people listen to them and nod their head in agreement. Wise and tired from the years, they know that life is a tale and that the very best end of this unique tale is wisely simple: A person who has worked long and hard should be able, if only rarely, to touch the warm, silky heads of his descendents.

This is exactly what windows to the dawn are, one needs not describe them more exactly.

After a merciless war the people found in themselves the strength to build anew thousands of cities and tens of thousands of villages. In addition, the Soviet people, diverse and inexhaustible, displayed their unprecedented potential to move further forward. Denying themselves much, they were the first to enter the Cosmos. This miracle was the proper continuation of the incomprehensible feats of war and victory. A people should look to those spaces and distances where only the important and essential things lie, and everything superficial and temporary vanishes. The people can see their face, that of a creator, builder, and pioneer. This was also the meaning of the breakthrough into the Cosmos, an impudent, unforeseen, but not accidental move. However, it is understandable that all of us are involved in the difficult problems of daily life. Deeds in outer space can only be based upon the homeland, upon the unnoticed, daily hustle and bustle of millions of people. On that day when humanity broke out into the stars there was not a single person from one ocean to another, and from one border to another in the Soviet Union who did not feel spiritually linked to this event of the century.

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NATIONAL

TASHKENT CONFERENCE ON CLASS STRUCTURE, NATIONALITY RELATIONS REPORTED

Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 51-52

[Article by S.P. Tursunmukhamedov: "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Development of a Social-Class Structure and National Relations in a Society of Mature Socialism"]

[Text] This theme was the subject of a republic scientific-theoretical conference held 27-28 April 1982 in Tashkent on the initiative of the UzSSR Ministry of Education, the Tashkent State Pedagogic Institute imeni Nizami, the Republic Znaniye Society, the Uzbek Section of the USSR Philosophic Society. The conference was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The conference was opened with introductory remarks by N.R. Rakhmanov, the deputy minister of Uzbek SSR Education.

More than 90 reports and scientific communications were presented at the plenary and five section conferences on different aspects of the development of the social-class structure and national relations. There were heard at the plenary session reports: by corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences S.P. Tursunmukhamedov—"The 26th CPSU Congress on the Further Development of the Social-Class Structure of a Society of Developed Socialism," by corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Kh.T. Tursunov—"Sixty Years of Formation of the USSR and Party Guidance of the Development of National Relations at the Stage of Mature Socialism," by corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences R.Kh. Aminova—"Formation of the USSR and Transformation of the Social Structure of Kolkhoz Peasantry," by Doctor of Philosophic Sciences K.Kh. Khanazarov—"Language Factors in the Spiritual Development of Socialist Nations," by Doctor of Philosophic Sciences A.I. Valiyev—"Place and Role of the Intelligentsia in the Social Class Structure of Soviet Society" and others.

At the session of the first section ("Laws and Tendency of Change of the Social-Class Structure of Soviet Society"), there appeared with reports: Doctor of Philosophic Sciences A.S. Agaronyan, Doctor of Philosophic Sciences B. Normuradov, Candidate of Historical Sciences A.P. Aliyeva, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences Yu.I. Kaplun, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences N.G. Khafizov and others.

Participants of the session of the second section ("Place and Role of the Working Class in the Social-Class Structure of the Society of Developed Socialism") heard reports by Doctor of Historical Sciences G.A. Shister, Candidate of Economic Sciences S.P. Korepanova, Senior Instructor S.A. Aliyev and others.

Doctor of Philosophic Sciences A.A. Akhtamov, Doctor of Philosophic Sciences S.U. Urumov, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences R.M. Kanarov and others gave reports at the session of the third section ("The Kolkhoz Peasantry and its rapprochement with the Working Class and the Labor Intelligentsia. Overcoming Significant Differences Between Town and Country").

At the session of the fourth section ("Development of the Soviet Socialist Intelligentsia. Overcoming Significant Differences Between Mental and Physical Labor"), reports were presented by Doctor of Historical Sciences S.Kh. Nasyrkhodzhayev, Doctor of Historical Sciences S.S. Sadykov, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences A. Ziyatov and others.

Participants in the work of the 5th section ("The 26th CPSU Congress on the Development of National Relations in the Period of Developed Socialism") heard reports by Candidates of Philosophic Sciences F.M. Prudnikov, F. Ismailov, R. Karimov, Instructor T.Zh. Kasymbekov and others.

The conferences summarized the results of the conducted researches on problems of dialectical development of the social-class structure and national relations and defined the directions of further scientific work. Recommendations of the conference included:

1. To continue through joint efforts of representatives of social sciences research on the problems of social-class and national relations of developed socialist society and tendencies of their development, in particular on the example of the UzSSR.
2. To draw the attention of social scientists to the study of the methodological bases of investigation of the said problems, disclosing the interconnection of the social-class and national structure with economic, political and spiritual life and the development of a clear structural apparatus of class and national relations.
3. To concentrate the attention of researchers on an analysis of the laws, forms and ways of eradicating class differences, disclosing the leading role of the working class in this process, tendencies of development of the kolkhoz peasantry and forming of the traits of workers of the new type. To disclose more deeply the specific features of the process of formation of a classless structure of society under the conditions of Uzbekistan, to study processes of eradication of nonclass social differences under conditions of developed socialism between town and country, between people of physical and mental labor, social differences of the regional level, especially the problem of utilization of labor resources in our republic, social-demographic differences, differences within class and social groups, establishment and development of the social structure of the population in regions of development of new land.

In the investigation of national relations first of all to concentrate attention on the following problems:

--laws of development of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people and their influence on the development of nations and national relations;

--internationalization of all social life;

--equalizing of the levels of development of union republics in the field of economics, social-class structure, political and spiritual life;

--operation under present-day conditions of tendencies of all-round development and gradual drawing together of nations;

--problems of forming guiding organs of union republics while taking into account the multinational composition of their population and the specific requirements of the nonindigenous population of union republics;

--lingual construction under modern conditions, development of bilingualism, growth of the role of the Russian language in the growth and rapprochement of nations and national cultures.

4. To improve the work of coordinating and problem councils for the social sciences. In plans of scientific-research work, subjects of doctoral and candidate dissertations of higher educational institutions and academic institutions to provide for the development of scientific researches on pertinent problems of social-class and national relations under present-day conditions.

5. To recommend to historical faculties of pedagogic VUZ's to practice on a wider scale reading for students in the final year of special courses on the most important problems of the social-class structure and national relations in a developed socialist society.

6. Taking into consideration the urgency of the topic of the conferences, to recommend to the organizational committee to publish its materials in a separate book.

The participants of the scientific-theoretical conference expressed their confidence in the fact that realization of the outlined measures would make it possible to raise still higher the quality and effectiveness of researches on problems of the social-class structure in a developed socialist society and to successfully fulfill the tasks set before the social sciences by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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CS0: 1800/1231

NATIONAL

SOVIET YOUTH INTEREST IN CHRISTIAN SECTARIANS SCORED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by O. Kulish: "Compromise Ends With Misfortune When a Man Compromises His Convictions"]

[Text] "Will Denise be baptized?" This was the title of the letter published in SOBESEDNIK of 20 August of this year. Its author was a resident of Tol'yatti, A. Larionov. He spoke about the young people who had come to church to baptize a child. "Here it is beautiful and triumphant," they explained their action. I will say directly that this position caused indignation among many readers. "What are the viewpoints and convictions of these people worth!" The authors of letters to the editorial staff exclaimed. The newspaper has already discussed some of them in the article "Before Stepping to the Side" (KOMSMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 9 September of this year). But the letters continue to arrive, and there is a pile of envelopes with the mark SOBESEDNIK again lying on the table. They have questions and answers of the readers, their thoughts and opinions.

Here are some lines from the letter of O. V. Tkachenko from the Crimean Oblast: "You ask will Denise be baptized? She will! I am confident of this. This is because the atheistic work, primarily explanatory and individual is done unsatisfactorily. A lot is written about religion and lectures are given. But this is in the auditorium. The fathers and mothers, grandmothers and grandfathers of Denise listened to these lectures, and they say: what is this? It did not begin with us and will not end with us. We are people just like everyone else. And Denisok, Dimok, Alenok and Oksanok are baptized. This is because no one persuasively answers. They say: 'this is customary.'"

We will interrupt here the reader O. V. Tkachenko (we will return to her letter again) in order to explain what she is writing about. For example, here is this young man: "I believe in general that you printed the letter of A. Larionov for no purpose. Nothing strange will happen if someone gets married in church or baptizes his child. And I am confident that the majority of those who come to church for this purpose do not believe in God at all." The author of the lines presented here wish to remain anonymous. But it is necessary to admit that he is not alone in his opinion. This dangerous statement "imagine what a misfortune!" will suddenly appear in some letters.

By the way, it should be noted that behind this apparent indifference is at times a definite mercantile interest. Often, and the readers talk about this, the appearance of young people in church is not at all explained by spiritual, but very earthly reasons, a good fee for singing in the church chorus, a dowry promised for marriage in church, simply persuasion of the parents, again accompanied by the same simple argument: "They got married, what is so terrible?! Do they really become believers after this? They were atheists, so they will remain." But, the readers exclaim, can you really call a person an atheist if he has left his conviction at the entrance to the temple! And were these convictions which were so rapidly exchanged for the tinsel of a church service, for the generous promises of the gratifiers of faith! "The church chorus should not stifle the voice of conscience," the enormous majority of authors of letters agree with this conclusion of the young reader A. Ognenko of Donetsk. A person should not change his convictions under any circumstances.

The readers note that precisely today, in the period of exacerbation of the ideological struggle, this firmness of position, deep understanding of the essence of religion, and the ability to actively withstand religious propaganda are especially important. But here is a question which is often found in the letters: how can you instill these qualities in a young person, how can you educate an atheist in general? "Statements of the type 'in church the beauty is false through and through' will not convince anyone of anything", asserts the veteran Komsomol A. Sokolov in his letter. Is it necessary to convince at all? Some authors ask. For everyone today is educated and will understand themselves. Unfortunately, this opinion is current even among the Komsomols. As soon as the committees of the Komsomol begin to beat the alarm, it is already too late. Then "personal matters" appear. A letter came to the editorial staff from the Komsomol agency of the shop of one of the plants of Volgograd which was written roughly thus: every personal affair is a reproach to the Komsomol organization. This reproach, we add, is especially bitter when we are concerned with human misfortune.

"This is Sheyko Adam Antonovich writing to you. I was born in a remote Belorussian village. I lost my father early. It was hard. In those years when I began to learn, there were few books or notebooks. I did not finish my education. The war began and the occupation. I went to protect the motherland from my early years. I fought with the Fascists, in the far east, then served six years abroad. I can say that I gave all my young years to our beloved motherland. Now I am working as a loader in the Khersonskiy seaport. I have been working for 18 years already. I do not complain that it is difficult, because I know that my work is honorable and that it is needed.

I have had a good life. I did everything with my own hands and never thought that I would appeal to you for help. But I am not talking about myself. I am talking about my children. I am sad and ashamed that I raised two such sons. My wife and I nursed them, they were pioneers, and now Komsomols. We did everything so that they would grow up literate, wise and good. But misfortune happened. They fell among the sectants. I no longer recognize my own children. They avoid us, are missing for weeks, and insult us. They hate us because we their parents do not believe in God. We have done everything, convinced them and begged them. But they do not want to know anything except their godly idles. The sectants incite them to quit their studies and work, and lead them from their life's path."

Of course there are few of these letters. Single letters, but they do exist. They are a heavy lesson to all who today suffer their type of "atheistic snobbism." Those who look from on high, and who generally do not see what is happening next to them.

The teacher O. Zelenskaya from Kiev believes that lack of attention to daily concerns of the people, and a lack of desire to help them often pushes the latter to the "embraces" of the church-goers. It is necessary not only to convince. To be an atheist means to be attentive to a person who has fallen into misfortune. This misfortune sometimes occurs unnoticed.

"Today Aleshka were seven years old. He is going to school. His whole life is in front of him. How to save him?" This is how Valeriy began his letter. This is the history. He became acquainted with a girl and they decided to get married. But the parents of the bride began to persuade them to get married in church. Valeriy, as he writes, "did not especially protest, the more so since this was even in style."

"Everything started from here," we read further. "During the wedding in the suburban church, it was found that I and my brother who was to hold the crown over me were not baptized. My father-in-law began to persuade me to be baptized. This time they persuaded me. And so we, two adult men (I was then 21 and my brother 27) were baptized. When Aleshka was born, they also persuaded me to baptize him. Suddenly I noticed then that my son was baptized. At night his mother puts a cross on his neck. Again a scandal. Divorce. Yesterday I saw that my farther-in-law nailed up a shelf in the corner of Aleshka's room for an ikon, and then added that Aleshen'ka would be a monk, etc. His mother only agrees. And she used to be a Komsomol."

What advice can we give to the author? Should we say that he himself had the opportunity (and was obliged!) to change everything many times? It is too late. But was anyone next to him who could have done this? There probably was, but not close. And what does this mean close? Let us return to the letter of O. V. Tkachenko that we began today's conversation with. "Why in our village which has its own church were there few believers?" she writes. "Because the Komsomols worked with everyone. They not only gave lectures, they set up exhibits, and went from house to house, and held explanatory conversations. They talked with everyone who was baptized or wanted to baptize their children. I grew up in this village and I live in it. I am now 43. I have 5 children. Of course I never thought to baptize them. I was confident, yes confident, that they when they became parents would not go to church. No one will be allowed to sway them from their convictions."

Yevgeniya Nikolayevna Kutenko writes: "The birth of a child in our city is a special occasion. The women call this holiday 'a person was born.' The young parents and those who have a second or third child are invited to the club."

"A person was born" is a holiday in honor of the newborn. A present is prepared for him which is entrusted to the parents: in a large envelope with a memorial inscription for the future citizen of the Country of the Soviets, parting words to the 16-year old, issues of the newspaper PIONERSKAYA PRAVDA and KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA (date of the birthday) and a picture of a memorial metal are inserted. The parting words indicate what happened of interest in this year in the country, and where and what his parents worked as.

The holiday ends, but in the heart of the parents a feeling of pride and responsibility for the education of the person, gratitude of the people who surround them remain for a long time. "This ceremony," concludes the author of the letter, "can become traditional at the factory, the plant in the microregion. It is not important where it will take place: in the club, reading corner, children's polyclinic, or registry office. The most important is that attentive and concerned people prepare for it. Then there will be no doubt whether to baptize Denise or not."

E. N. Kutenko is right, the atheists should not sit with their hands folded. It is no accident that one of the readers in his letter cited lines from a newspaper article where it said that it would be erroneous to consider that religious beliefs can disappear by themselves, merely under the influence of the socialist lifestyle, the achievements of scientific-technical progress, without expanded systematic, and purposeful atheistic work.

The letters coming to the editorial office indicate how necessary this work is.

SOBESEDINK thanks all the readers who responded to the publications on atheistic topics.

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CSO: 1800/364

NATIONAL

SENSATIONALIST ARTICLES IN CENTRAL SOVIET PRESS PROVE TO BE 'FALSE AND HOLLOW'

Scholar Disputes Claims

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, 1 Dec 82

[Article by L Dmitriyev, doctor of philology: "The Discoveries are Imaginary, but the Confusion is Obvious"]

[Text] As is known, the copy of "Slova o polku Igoreve" ("Lay of Igor's Campaign") found by A. I. Musin-Pushkin burned in 1812. However, the initial finder of this work of Russian literary genius succeeded in making a copy of it. There are mistakes in his edition and Musin-Pushkin was not able to decipher everything in the ancient Russian original. As a result the epic's text has several "dark spots" -- words and phrases which are partially or completely unclear. Scholars are attempting to "read" them and making new hypotheses. For almost two centuries they have been hoping that at least another copy of the "Lay" would be found. Then they could restore the work, unique in its poetic power, to all its original beauty and freshness. Then there was the sensation: Such a copy had been found! Its possessor was A. F. Malinovskiy, at one time director of the Moscow Archive of the Imperial Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Put more exactly, it was not a copy which had been found, but a , but Malinovskiy's comparative table of the different readings in his copy and that of Musin-Pushkin, and a number of documents relating the history of his acquisition of the poem's text. On 27 October of this year the newspaper TRUD published an article by M. Ivanov "Nakhodki v Starom Arkhive" (Findings in an Old Archive), beginning with the words: "A unique document, having a direct relationship to the 'Lay of Igor's Campaign' has been found by Moscow researchers." After a few days -- on 7 November -- M. Ivanov published a similar article in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. It is called: "Eta Rukopis' Sgozet' ne Mozhet" (This Manuscript Cannot Burn) and begins with the phrase: "Moscow researchers have found unique documents having a direct relationship

to the 'Lay of Igor's Campaign'. In addition, All-Union Radio also reported the sensation. Millions of people in our nation thought that there had been discovered "documents, the content of which will probably become an event in scholarly circles." Alas, these "scholarly circles" were in no rush to celebrate. No discovery had taken place, and as is often the case, the sensation turned out to be false and exaggerated. That is how Lev Aleksandrovich Dmitriyev, senior scientific associate at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Russian Literature, one of the most noted specialists on the "Lay...", and its translator commented upon M. Ivanov's articles.

OPINION OF A SPECIALIST

In his articles M. Ivanov reports that the two Moscow scholars found, in the archive of A. F. Malinovskiy, one of the participants in the first edition of the "Lay of Igor's Campaign" certain "unique documents". Just what kind of documents are they? On the basis of "one of the archive papers" M. Ivanov writes, we learn that in May 1815 A. F. Malinovskiy acquired, for 170 rubles, a parchment copy of the "Lay of Igor's Campaign", supposedly copied in 1375 in Suzdal Monastery by the monk Leonti Zyablov. "Thanks to another discovery of the Moscow scholars" Specifically the discovery of a table "comparing the two copies which had been found by Malinovskiy and Musin-Pushkin", as we know, it is possible to put together "some idea of the copy of the ancient Russian poem found at Malinovskiy's". Does it turn out that there is another copy of the "Lay"?

However, the problem is that the information about A. F. Malinovskiy's purchase of the "ancient" copy of the "Lay of Igor's Campaign" and the table comparing this manuscript with the first edition of the poem is very well known in the field. The so-called papers of A. F. Malinovskiy involving the "Lay of Igor's Campaign" are stored at the Department of written sources at the State Historical Museum in Moscow. They include a copy made by Ye. V. Barsov, a well-known specialist on the "Lay" of a report on his purchase of an "ancient" parchment manuscript of the "Lay" and a table comparing this copy with the first edition. I published a detailed description of these papers and provided a complete phototype reproduction in the book "Istoriya pervogo izdaniya 'Slova o polku Igoreve' Materialy i issledovaniye" ("History of the First Edition of the 'Lay of Igor's Campaign' Materials and Research" Moscow, Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960). Ye. V. Barsov dwelt upon these papers of A. F. Malinovskiy in all three volumes of his research on the "Lay of Igor's Campaign" (1887-1889). Academician M. N. Speranskiy described them in detail in a special article included in the first phototype reproduction of the first edition of the "Lay of Igor's Campaign" (Moscow, 1920). All these works examined the problem of A. F. Malinovskiy's acquisition of the manuscript and of an indisputable forgery at the beginning of the 19th Century.

The fact that A. F. Malinovskiy turned out to be a victim of the well known early 19th Century forger of ancient Russian manuscripts Anton Ivanovich Bardin became known in 1815, the year he bought the "copy" of the "Lay". This

conclusion was made by A. I. Yermolayev, an archeograph and paleograph well known at the time, when he wrote about this to N. M. Karamzin. Only an ignorance of the facts can explain the assertion of M. Ivanov that the question as to why Malinovskiy did not publish the copy of the "Lay" he had bought "still...is difficult to give a definite answer". One can give an answer, and a quite definite and unequivocal one: Back in 1815 even A. F. Malinovskiy became convinced of his mistake. This is supported by published correspondence of that time. It is reported in an obituary upon the death of Bardin in the journal MOSKVITYANIN (No 3, 1841). Incidentally, in 1815 A. I. Musin-Pushkin whom Bardin also sold a "copy" of the "Lay", also became a victim of forgery. From the obituary we learn that both copies were compared and it became obvious that the forgeries were from the same hand.

The fact that A. I. Musin-Pushkin and A. F. Malinovskiy, editors of the genuine text of the "Lay of Igor's Campaign", were victims of forgery should not surprise us. In the beginning of the 19th Century the science of paleography had just begun. A. I. Musin-Pushkin was an amateur collector, and A. F. Malinovskiy, although he was attached to the archive, only had practical experience with documents and official materials written upon paper. It would also not be out of place to recall circumstances of a psychological nature. Both of them fervently desired to find a second copy of the "Lay", if only because after the destruction of the manuscript of the "Lay" in the fire of 1812 sceptics might place them under suspicion of forgery!

M. Ivanov reports that the "new" archive materials on the "Lay of Igor's Campaign" were discovered by G. S. Belyakov, a teacher at one of Moscow's VUZes, and candidate of philology, and the very old art specialist V. N. Moskvinov, working on a book "Pushkin and Malinovskiy". We also learn that both specialists are active at the Moscow Museum on the "Lay of Igor's Campaign". Can it really be true that scholars specializing in the study of A. F. Malinovskiy and to some degree involved in the study of the "Lay" did not know something so historically well known as A. F. Malinovskiy's purchase of a forgery from Bardin? The article in TRUD concludes with the phrase: "The search continues. We hope that the eleven sheets of the unknown text of the immortal poem will sooner or later be found..." I would like to report to the "continued search" that the text under discussion was attentively studied by N. M. Speranskiy. He came to the conclusion that it was a clear forgery and provided a detailed description in the article "Russian Forgeries of Manuscripts in the Beginning of the 19th Century (Bardin and Sulakadzev)" printed in PROBLEMAKH ISTOCHNIKOVEDENIYA" Issue V., Moscow, 1956, pp 44-101). Apparently, G. S. Belyakov and V. N. Moskvinov, as well as the author of the sensational articles, desiring, no matter how, to "make a discovery" have simply considered that everything previously written on the subject is of no significance whatever.

Specialists Protest Ivanov's Methods

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, 1 Dec 82, p 5

[Letter from Z. V. Udal'tsova, director, Institute of General History, correspondent member, USSR Academy of Sciences, S. O. Shmidt, doctor of history, chairman of the archeographic commission, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. L. Yanin, correspondent member, USSR Academy of Sciences.]

[Text] In November 1981 the editorial board of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA gathered together a "round table" which discussed an article previously printed in that newspaper by G. Patarai entitled "Neokrytyye Ostrova Sokrovishch" ("An Undiscovered Treasure Island") dedicated to the fate of our culture's artifacts which are abroad. Materials from the "round table" which the editorial board had prepared for the press, were distributed to its participants, and after making the necessary corrections appeared in the 13 January issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

On the very same day SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA printed an article by Maksim Ivanov entitled "But There is a Single Homeland for Them", which also examined the fate of our culture's artifacts abroad.

In itself this coincidence could only be cause for joy: Indicating that the fate of Russian cultural treasures has become an object of genuine widespread social interest. However, it is puzzling that a considerable part of the article by M. Ivanov textually coincides with what was said at the "round table" of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The author conducts a supposed conversation with Z. V. Udal'tsova, and refers to the opinions of S. O. Shmidt and V. L. Yanin. However, none of us had an interview, talked to anybody, nor knew anything about the article being prepared for publication in SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA. M. Ivanov's source is, of course, the "round table", very hurriedly and negligently worked over. As a result words from a speech by D. S. Likhachev, academician, presented to the round table, are attributed to Z. V. Udal'tsova, part of S. O. Shmidt's talk, stripped of quotation marks, are presented as the thoughts of the author of the article himself. The speeches of other participants are also presented with many errors.

It is not quite clear to us just how this occurred. However, one thing is clear: M. Ivanov, the author of the article in SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, violated the elementary rules of journalistic ethics.

Newspaper Comments

[Unsigned Commentary: "Commentary Department of Literary Studies, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA"]

M. Ivanov misled the editorial boards of several central newspapers: TRUD and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, having offered them sensational but scholarly careless material. The editorial board of SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA devoted almost an entire page to a compilation of other peoples' statements (a few days before the

appearance of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article M. Ivanov visited our editorial offices and, at his request, became acquainted with the materials being prepared). Finally, he let down the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board, which rightly felt that the material he was preparing would be used properly and with reference to the sources. We sent the specialists' letter to SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA and to M. Ivanov himself. However, being informed of the violation of journalistic ethics, he was not ashamed to offer his article, not changing a single word, to the anthology "Pamyatniki Otechestva" ("Relics of the Homeland"), which was signed to press on 21 April 1982. He thus also deceived the Sovetskaya Rossiya publishing house, which published this anthology.

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CSO:1800/377

NATIONAL

SUPPLY AND DEMAND PROBLEM FOR NEWSPAPERS, JOURNALS CONCERNS 'SOYUZPECHAT''

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Interview with Leonid Dmitriyevich Barashenkov, chief of the Distribution of Printed Matter MA (Main Administration), USSR Ministry of Communications, by V. Fedotov: "Subscription Goes On.... Answers to Questions from PRAVDA's Readers"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Within two weeks, on 15 November, subscription to newspapers and journals for 1983 will be completed. During the remaining days the Soyuzpechat' agency workers, postal employees, and the 1.5-million-strong army of public distributors still have quite a bit of work to do in order to fully satisfy the demand of Soviet people for periodical publications, to be convinced that attention is paid to every family, to every reader, so that they are able to subscribe to what they need. We are publishing below an interview with L. D. Barashenkov, chief of the Distribution of Printed Matter MA, USSR Ministry of Communications/
[in italics]

[Question] This important campaign is continuing, but we can probably sum up certain preliminary results. Many readers are interested in them: V. Sin'kova from Krasnodarsk Kray, V. Myasnikov from Poltava, V. Timirbulatova from Saratov Oblast.

[Answer] On the whole, the subscription campaign is proceeding in a well-organized and precise manner--stated L. D. Barashenkov. An increased role is being played by our volunteer helpers--the public distributors of printed matter, whose status has recently been confirmed by the USSR Ministry of Communications. They actively assist their comrades in the task of selecting the necessary publications; they tell them about the characteristics of this or that newspaper or journal. And they account for an average of five titles per family. We are grateful to the local party organizations, many of whom constantly keep this responsible sector of ideological work constantly in their field of vision.

In certain regions, however, the subscription is not being conducted as well as we would like. If in the Crimean, Omsk, Donetsk, and Saratov Oblasts, the Stavropol Kray and the Chuvash ASSR by 20 October almost as many party publications had been distributed, let's say, as had been distributed throughout the entire last subscription campaign, in Irkutsk, Vladimir, Kirovgrad Oblasts, the Buryat and Komi Autonomous Republics the indicators are 1.5--2 times lower. Quite a few

miscalculations were permitted here by the staff members of the Soyuzpechat' apparatus, nor have they received the necessary aid from the local organs. During the time remaining the situation must be corrected, since there are signs that far from everybody desiring to sign up, let's say, for PRAVDA or the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' was able to do this.

[Question] During meetings with readers in the Urals workers asked the following questions to members of the PRAVDA editorial office and publishing house: is it not possible to sign up for a subscription on credit? The miners of the city of Kopeysk, Chelyabinsk Oblast were interested in the following: why don't the savings banks accept orders from their depositors for shifting money from their personal accounts to the account of Soyuzperchat'? The fact is that, at the miners' wishes, their wages have been deposited into their personal accounts at the savings bank for many years now. As a rule, they pay their rent, communal services, and even repair work on a non-cash basis. But when it is a matter of a subscription, they are told: "We do not have the right; it is prohibited."

[Answer] These questions are reasonable. Indeed, the subscriber actually extends credit to us for a year or several months in advance, so why shouldn't we grant credit to him? I think that the USSR Ministry of Finance has received serious information for thought.... The situation in Kopeysk testifies that the number of services by the savings banks to its depositors must be expanded.

[Question] M. Yurshina, a PRAVDA subscriber of 27 years standing from the Ternovka Rayon Center, Voronezh Oblast, has informed us that in the communications department she filled out a card for a half-year's subscription, but the communications clerks put down 12 months without her permission. They told her that if she didn't want to subscribe for a whole year, then she could leave....

[Answer] That's an irritating instance. A subscription, as is known, can be made out for any period of time, and even with a possible summer break; but, evidently, in Ternovka the Soyuzpechat' workers don't want to be bothered with the extra trouble. They will be given strict instructions on this matter.

[Question] It is well known that a subscription campaign, like any kind of work, must be planned ahead of time; the Soyuzpechat' divisions outline certain provisional figures for themselves, positions, so to speak, which they intend to reach. And here is what happens at times: a person wishes to have an unlimited publication, but they refuse him, stating that "you thought of that too late." This does not occur often, but it does happen. Here is a letter from the Communist A. Ivanov from the town of Rubezhnoye, Voroshilovgrad Oblast. They signed him up for the city newspaper LENINSKIY PRIZYV only after they were convinced that he was a war veteran. "It's a good thing that this hitch occurred over just one publication," A. Ivanov declares. "If I hadn't made my requirements known to Soyuzpechat' ahead of time, I would have been fraying my own nerves again as well as those of other people. In past years, you know, they have refused to accept my subscriptions to the journals KOMMUNIST and PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA...."

[Answer] Let's hope that incidents of this kind are not repeated either with Comrade Ivanov or with anybody else. We have reminded our workers in the localities once more that a subscription campaign can never be considered as completely closed, no matter what stage it may have reached, right up to its deadline--15 November.

[Question] Does this position extend to the rural localities, where, at present, as is known no restrictions have been placed on subscriptions to limited publications? We have been asked such questions by the mechanics from the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov, Pavlovskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast, V. Rebriyev, A. Kovalenko, V. Ryabokobylenko, R. Makhoyanov from the Bashkir ASSR, P. Grechka from Kirovograd Oblast, and V. Lyamin from Ul'yanov Oblast.

[Answer] Yes, of course, it does.

[Question] Readers have informed the editorial office that in a number of localities newspapers and journals arrive at the subscribers' places a day late. Even in the capitals of the Union republics they sometimes turn up in the inhabitants mailboxes only by 11 or 12 P.M. We have been informed about the facts of such late deliveries by N. Yusim from Moscow (he is serviced by Postal Division No 392), O. Karpov from Lvov, K. Ovsepyan from Yerevan, and others. The miner V. Zhurov from the town of Zimogor'ye, Voroshilovgrad Oblast writes as follows: "I have been subscribing to PRAVDA for more than 20 years now, I like it very much, but today I am experiencing great doubt as to whether it is worth it to renew my subscription, since on Mondays the newspaper regularly does not arrive. But it is precisely these expanded issues that I wait for with particular impatience."

[Answer] The MA has also received many alarm signals concerning the unsatisfactory delivery of periodicals. When you begin to try to find out why this happens, you always hear about shortages of personnel, special transport, or gasoline. There are well-known difficulties in individual rayons. But, it seems to me, among the postal-service employees something else is lacking--initiative and flexibility in their work. In order to straighten matters out, they could utilize, in case of necessity, the railroads, regularly-scheduled buses, and even cart-type transport. As they say, where there's a will, there's a way. And it must be, for a newspaper must always be delivered to a subscriber on the day it is published. As regards the major centers, the late delivery of newspapers and journals can never be justified for any reason whatsoever.

[Question] A few words about retail sales. From many cities and settlements PRAVDA receives complaints such as the following: there are not enough newspapers. Here is a very recent letter from I. Lyutarevich in Minsk. In October, he writes, there was a sharp cutback, for some reason, in the number of newspapers delivered to the kiosks, and, in order to buy them, it was necessary to get in line ahead of time. What is the cause of this, Leonid Dmitriyevich?

[Answer] Merely poor distribution of our employees, an inability to predict demand. Let me cite the following fact. In Sukhumi in September it was very hard to buy PRAVDA or other newspapers at kiosks. A check-up showed that the local So-yuzpechat', guided by the demands of past years, made the following calculation: during this month the number of vacationers will decrease, and fewer newspapers will be needed. But the demand grew, and no effective measures were undertaken here. We obviously need to do a great deal more in order to more skilfully engage in the retail sales of printed matter. Let me just say that we must solve the problem of providing the kiosk salesmen with material incentives, establish more effective links with them, and be more flexible in setting up ordering operations. For example, we conducted the following experiment. We sold newspapers

at the access point to the Moscow Highway imeni Likhachev, beginning at 8 A.M.--and we managed to sell 5,000 copies. We tried beginning at 7 A.M., and the number of newspapers sold doubled.

[Question] The editorial office also receives letters with the following type of contents: a husband signs up for a subscription, and the party organization insists that his wife subscribe to this same publication. Or the other way around. Such practices provoke justifiably unfavorable criticism. But here, Leonid Dmitriyevich, is a letter from Moscow. N. Grinchak informs us that he wishes to read the journal KOMMUNIST UKRAINY, but in the postal division they refused to let him subscribe, sending him instead to Soyuzpechat's inter-rayon office. He also had to hang around its threshold for more than a day.

[Answer] We are looking into this case. If the matter stands the way Comrade Grinchak describes it, then our employees have committed a direct violation of the established procedure. One may subscribe everywhere to publications which come out in the capitals of Union republics. And as regards the first example, there can be no doubt here: why should one family have two copies of the same publication?

Thank you, Leonid Dmitriyevich for this interview. We wish success to all the Soyuzpechat' employees and the public distributors in the culminating phase of the subscription campaign. During the subscription period, as is known, editorial groups also take a unique exam. Recognition and respect are won by those publications which have become their good advisers, authoritative companions, carrying on a serious, frank conversation about the most vital matters. And everything must be done so that such publications arrive on time at their subscribers', without any delays.

2384

CSO: 1800/191

NATIONAL

UNION-REPUBLIC BUDGETARY DECISIONS EXPLAINED TO INTERESTED READERS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Article: "Inviolable Union"]

[Text] What is the principle used to distribute the budget between the union republics? Are not the interest of individual nations infringed upon in this case?

V. Iokubaytis, Lithuanian SSR

In addition to the national budgets, the USSR has all the union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, rayons and cities, settlements and villages. The owner and distributor of the resources of each budget is the corresponding Soviet of People's Deputies.

Formation of budgets begins from the bottom to the top, from the village and city to the union republic and state as a whole. The incomes include deductions from profit of enterprises located on the territory of the given soviet. For example, the kolkhozs and cooperative trade put into the budget capital totaling 35 percent of the profit. The state enterprises, depending on the level of their profitability, add from 10 to 90 percent of profit. The percentage of taxes paid by the population is relatively low, about 9 percent of the total income of the budget.

In the USSR Supreme Soviet, in each of its houses (Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities) there are planning-budget commissions elected from the deputies. They review the draft of the budget presented by the government for the upcoming year and with a number of changes and refinements presented for examination to the session USSR Supreme Soviet.

After discussion, the Supreme Soviet makes certain corrections and adopts the law regarding the state budget. In precisely the same way, the session of the supreme soviet of the union (and autonomous) republics adopts its own republic budget.

The budget of the union republic, if a lot of construction is being done there, may not have sufficient in-house capital. Then the union budget allocates to it a definite part from the accumulations of the enterprises of the union subordination. For example, in the first five-year plan (1929-1932) the budget of the Tajik SSR was R 417 million, but the republic only covered R 127 million through its own income.

Of the current examples, one can present construction in Turkmen SSR of the large Karakumy Canal which already stretches 1100 kilometers. Of course the small republic would have insufficient in-house resources to implement this project.

The budget expenditures of Kazakhstan in 1981 were R 9 billion, and the income was 600 million less. The difference was covered from the union budget. But this is not a deficit in the general understanding. We should not forget that Kazakhstan is a part of the unified national economic complex of the Soviet Union, and that here tasks of a republic scale and the scale of the entire country are solved. We are not talking about help, but the normal economic exchange.

9035

CSO: 1800/363

NATIONAL

DAGHESTANI NON-BELIEVERS SEE VALUE IN RELIGIOUS FAITH

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by S. Muslimov, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent of the Daghestan State University: "Morals and Religion"]

[Text] The lecture was being given. The topic was "Modern Ideological Struggle and Religion." One of the listeners turned to me with a question: Isn't it true that religion guards against immoral acts?

This question was not unexpected for me. I sometimes hear a similar opinion from believers. The sociological studies conducted by the department of philosophy of the Daghestan State University imeni V. I. Lenin in 1980-1981 indicate that not only among the believers and the vacillators, but even among the nonbelievers there is a certain number of people that believe that religion, they say, strengthens the moral foundations of society, teaches self-improvement, opposes drunkenness, theft, etc. Those ministers of religion assert that the standards of human behavior taught by religion have a "Godly origin."

In fact, as established by science, morals developed before religion, and labor played the decisive role in this case. The primitive man could not live and fight for his existence alone. Joint labor and life, common struggle with the forces of nature and enemies required agreement of behavior of an individual person with the interests of other people. Morals fulfilled this function. Its first standards were the taboo, that is, bans, according to which it was forbidden to kill members of your own race, it was prescribed that food be shared with tribal members, the fire be protected, and so forth. With the development of humanity, moral standards also developed. Some of them became outdated, disappeared, others appeared and were confirmed.

The main function of morals is to regulate personal and social interest. One can state that mankind exists while moral standards are fulfilled. In the communist society, where the state will die out, all relationships between people will be regulated by morals.

Moral standards have been active for centuries, guaranteeing personal safety and forbidding murder, gangsterism and force. From the depths of history, rules have come which preserve personal (and under condition of socialism, also public) property, and therefore banning theft, fraud and damage to material valuables. These rules condemn lying and parasitism. Such qualities as diligence, mutual help, assistance, as well as the rules which regulate mutual relationships in daily life, respect for the elderly and women, help to children, hospitality, courtesy, etc. have always been considered moral.

Religious commandments, do not kill, do not steal, do not lie, do not drink anything that could make you drunk, do not fornicate, are externally similar to the aforementioned simple standards of morals. But we have already established that religion developed after morals, and borrowed some standards of general human morals, calling them a "Godly creation." This means that purely religious standards of morals do not exist.

In our Daghestan, one can hear from people of the older generation that "today's youth are poorly educated," that people before feared to violate the religious bans. But does this mean that the "fear of God" helps to educate a moral person? Here is what the famous historian of Daghestan, Professor R. N. Magomedov writes in his book "New Time and Old Habits": "Those who love to flaunt their knowledge of the old often assert that the prerevolutionary Daghestan aul did not know either theft, or smoking, or drunkenness. This is a mistake. In old Daghestan, there were many kinds of evil, including this. One can count dozens of auls which in the past even acquired fame for their thievery habits and other crimes."

The population of Daghestan in the past was distinguished by high religiousness, but this religiousness did not "save" them from immoral acts.

The Bible, the Koran, the Talmud list all possible human sins. All of them were fairly popular, including among the sacred servers. Here are several Daghestan proverbs: "Give your hand to a mullah, watch your ring" (Dargin-skiy), "In the mountains the mullahs have a weakness for swimming, in our village for women" (Kumykskiy), "The mullahs love to 'give', but do not love to 'give to' (Avarskiy), "After seeing khalva, the mulla forgets God" (Lak-skiy).

The church and religion have proclaimed the "good" commandments for many hundreds of years and have attempted to educate people "in the fear of God." What happened? They did not succeed in overcoming immorality. For example, in tsarist Russia crime was very high. Or take any bourgeois country of today where religion, whether it be Islam, Catholicism, etc., maintains its position. "Problem number one" there is the crime which increases from year to year among the young people. Consequently, belief in God does not restrain people from crime. As one Roman Catholic priest correctly noted "the role of the chief policeman has been wrongly been given to the Lord God, an unimportant policeman. Man fears an ordinary policeman much more." According to the data of bourgeois press, in the United States 95 percent of the criminals are believers. The Italian scientist Ferri, who studied 200 murderers in jail, did not find a single atheist among them. All of these examples refute the statements of the protectors of religion that there is a direct link between faith in God and high morals of man.

New social relationships in the socialist society which is free from exploitation, the Soviet lifestyle which is manifest in interrelationship between people, form new moral features, and namely: collectivism, friendship and mutual assistance of nations and classes, confidence in the strength of our system, and each of us, in our own tomorrow. Of course, in the socialist society there are people who perform amoral acts and even crimes. But they can hardly be restrained by "fear of God."

Some people say: "Religion requires us to live in honor, to respect each other, not to steal, but the same thing is written in the moral code of the builder of communism. Does religion act together with us?"

What can be said about this? The moral code primarily contains those principles such as devotion to the work of communism, love for the socialist motherland, good conscience work for the good of society, collectivism and comradeship. None of these principles are in any religion. The code includes simple standards of morals: honor, truthfulness.

Take such a standard as mutual respect in the family. During the entire history of mankind, religion has reinforced the "right-less" position of women. For example, in Daghestan, only the man had the right to divorce, after death of the husband; the woman as an object was given to the brother of the husband so that the property would not leave the family. And what about the bride-money which openly belittles the worth of the woman? It is sanctified directly or indirectly by the Muslim religion. In order to collect a lot bride-money, some people commit crimes, speculation, and steal public property.

As is apparent, there is nothing common between simple standards of morals included in the moral code of the builder of communism, and religious commandments. The morals of the socialist society cannot at all be compared with the commandments of the Bible or the Koran. Our society is characterized by education in the upcoming generation of deep ideological conviction, respect and love for the motherland.

The best features of character, the best qualities of people are formed apart from religious paths of self improvement. Life itself convincingly proves that one should search for resources for the spiritual development of man, for his intellectual and moral growth not in the walls of the church and prayer houses, but in the struggle for implementation of communist ideals which are close and understood by people, in work for the good of society, in the name of the universal happiness of mankind. The moral code of the builder of communism calls for this.

We know many examples where religion has been turned into a weapon for justifying antisocial actions and even crimes for certain people! Many sectants bind their followers and the population to an antisocial life style. Thus, the teachers from the group of sukurabs-myurids, of Sheikh Akushinskiy preventing in every way communist education of family members, prevent the young people from entering the Komsomol, separate the children from school, and try to ban their sons from serving in the Soviet Army. In the Krasnoarmeyskiy settlement, the group of believers has tried to set the residents against each other depending on their affiliation to a certain religious direction. Some defenders of religion instill the thought in the believers that it is "not a sin" to steal state property, for what is due for labor, the workers, they say, obtain in the form of wages, and all the rest is nobody's.

Sometimes the believers, and especially the clergy think highly of religion because it supports peace and is against war. What in fact is the attitude of religion to war? First of all one should note that all the existing religions without exception consider war, and peace, to be an act of God's will. God, they say, sends people suffering for their sins. The Bible speaks quite openly about this: "The peaceful villages are exterminated because of the

fury of the Lord." The Muslim sacred book of the Koran which justifies war for faith considers war to be the call of God. In the 47th sura of this book it states: "And when you meet those who are not believers, strike them with a sword on their neck."

It thus happens that religion not only has justified wars, but very often has sanctified them. Armed conflict on the soil of enmity and hatred for those who think differently, robber crusades both in the past, and in the present, crimes of fascist marauders, all of this was blessed by the cross and the gospel. The fascist aggressors carried on their belts the emblem "God is with us." One of the American gospel preachers during the war in Vietnam set up a religious assembly where God and the American aggression in Vietnam were praised. He called directly: "let the bombs fall! We are glad in our hearts!"

The believers can say that religion now does not sanctify the imperialistic wars and that many religious organizations and prominent people are fighting for peace. Yes, all the people, regardless of the color of their skin, national affiliation, political and philosophical conditions are participating in the noble fight for peace. The religious leaders cannot help but consider the circumstances.

Now, when religion is in a state of deep crisis, the clergy and the church are intensively seeking for methods to adapt to the modern conditions. Taking into consideration that the moral principles of socialism and communism have long been asserted among the broad masses of workers of our country, the clergy not only does not dare to act against them, but even tries to suggest to the believers that religious morals do not contradict communism, but even seem to correspond to it. But actually there is a deep chasm between them. If the standard of communist morals calls for man to serve people and society, and to find joy of daily life in this, then religion blindly commands subjugation to God, and in service to him to see the entire meaning of "earthly life." Communism cultivates a creative man, religion cultivates a "slave of God."

9035

CSO: 1800/361

NATIONAL

ISLAMIC OPPOSITION TO PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF HUMAN FORM RECALLED, SCORED

Moscow **NAUKA I RELIGIYA** in Russian No 7, Jul 82, pp 15-18

[Article by Ye. Yelagina, special correspondent of the journal **NAUKA I RELIGIYA**: "Devotion to a Cause"]

[Excerpt] I.V. Savitskiy was able to collect many works of talented artists working in the twenties and thirties in Central Asia—A.N. Volkov and N.G. Karakhan, M.I. Kurzin and Ye.L. Korovay, A.V. Nikolayev (Usto Mumin) and N.P. Ul'yanov. Fascinated by the perfection of local decorative art, they attempted to use its language in their works. Their work exerted a major influence on the development of art work in Central Asia. And if we were to recall that, in the course of hundreds of years, Muslim clergy has brutally persecuted attempts at depiction of people and animals, then we would understand what an important atheistic charge is to be found in the work of these masters.*

The collection assembled by I. Savitskiy shows convincingly how Soviet art has decisively overcome religious prohibitions and dogmas.

* See G. Kerimov's article "What Is Islam's Attitude Toward Art?" **NAUKA I RELIGIYA**, No 4, 1980.

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7697

CSO: 1800/1223

INTELLECTUAL LEVEL OF SOVIET JOURNALISM STUDENTS FOUND TO BE 'LOW'

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 9, Sep 82 pp 53-55

[Article in the series "Discussion: Opinions and Arguments" by Vladimir Zdorovega, doctor of philological sciences, professor, and head of the department of theory and practice in the Soviet press, Lvov University: "Only by Common Efforts"]

[Text] Much has been said already about substantial shortcomings in our work. They are apparent to us, the teaching staff, perhaps no less distinctly than to faculty graduates. All the same, I venture to say that, notwithstanding the opinion of certain participants in the discussion, we are training journalists not worse, but even better than engineers, teachers, agronomists or economists are being trained. Recognizing the conditionality and riskiness of such a comparison, I will point out that, in spite of all the unfavorable criticism, our student finds himself in production collectives more rapidly than representatives of other professions. The students of journalism faculties and departments have become or are becoming the basic labor force of the mass information and propaganda media. This fact is indisputable. But better still does not mean good. It is not coincidental that the discussion in the journal has been begun at a critical time for journalism to some extent, when the traditional teaching principle "do as I do" is no longer acceptable. They must do better! Under these conditions, the task of young persons entering journalism is becoming complicated: it is not enough to master the experience of seniors. Together with them and with their assistance they must rise higher. In expressing the mood of the audience of many millions of the mass information and propaganda media, at the party's 26th congress, in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On further improving ideological and political education work" and in other documents, the party requires radical improvement in journalism, and consequently in the training of its personnel as well.

The problem is not simple, and it can in no way be resolved with the aid of the slogan "A little more practice!", which has been heard from some participants in the controversy. During a quarter century of work in the faculty of journalism I have had to listen to this appeal repeatedly. I recall that a young man came up to me and emptied an entire briefcase of notes and correspondence on the table, astonishing all his entering colleagues. Then we were still just dreaming about creative competitions. In a year he addressed

a party meeting and declared with regret his complete disqualification: he had forgotten how to write. He had completed the faculty successfully, but in working on a newspaper he acquired the diploma of an economist as well. He recalls with a smile his despair... I recall those times when, after listening to the entreaties of students and journalists, we extended practice for an entire year. For 6 months a student went off to a rayon newspaper and returned from there convinced of his own erudition: he even corrected the editorial staff's lead articles, and his materials went into the paper without changes. But after all, by proceeding to increase practice we may in a broad sense be reducing training to instruction by correspondence.

The optimum alternative of practice in accordance with the times it is conducted has been found, it seems to me, but one cannot speak of its quality. And here the criticisms of discussion participants are well-founded. At the same time, they should be directed not only to faculties, but to editorial staffs as well. The common denominator of these complaints is the low exactingness and inferior prestige of the practice. Evaluation of practice must become decisive, and not secondary, as often is the case today. And in this Nadezhda Azhgikhina, the author of a sharp emotional statement at the beginning of the discussion, is right, although not in everything, about which I shall speak later. I would add: on the table of the state examination commission should lie the dossier (we have introduced dossiers, incidentally, for all students) which contains everything written by the student in 5 years of training. Being legalized, such a rule will eliminate the gap between desire, knowledge and ability, without which there is no journalist.

But evaluation of practice is the effect, not the cause. The problem of improving training and refresher courses for journalists requires a more thorough analysis. I want to share my thoughts about admitted candidates. In recent years we have been observing, not without anxiety, a decrease in the competition for journalism departments. V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke about this, in particular, in his speech at the Fifth Congress of the USSR Union of Journalists.

The causes are most varied. Apparently, the general trend as a consequence of which competitions in VUZ's training specialists in the services field are increasing and the number of young persons who want to become geologists, mining engineers, metallurgists and builders is decreasing significantly is having an effect. The inexorable statistics attest to this. Everything was the other way around one and a half to two decades ago.

Many of those striving to get into journalism departments are scared away by creative competition. But there are also reasons of another type. One of the paradoxes, of which there are many in our life, has an effect here. At a time when the role of journalism is increasing more and more, it seems to me, the prestige of our profession is decreasing to some extent.

As a result, those accepted for instruction do not always meet the requirements of a creative faculty. The main misfortune of new students, perhaps, is not only and even not so much that they do not know how to write. The majority of them write glib notes, like two peas in a pod, one resembling the other, which are swallowed by an insatiable rayon newspaper. A significant number of future journalists, including those having a minimum length of service, are guilty of infantilism, the lack of a mature outlook on life, the fear of taking on responsibility, of "thinking about and deciding something every day." The system of tutorship which moves from the secondary school and settles within the higher school, when teachers almost compel them to spend the night in dormitory facilities by no means contributes to the development of a student's independence. Maybe he finds it in practice, and hence the desire "A little more practice!"? Perhaps, but I doubt this.

One of the most difficult tasks of faculties, and I want to speak about this in the course of the discussion, is the education of a citizen, with the fighting [boytsovakiye] qualities of a journalist with ideological conviction. More precisely, the search for and education. I thought about this recently at a meeting with persons who graduated from our faculty 20 years ago. We recalled the youth, and joked about how students learned how to type on the only typewriter in the faculty, and tried to understand just why practically all graduates remained true to their calling. And we came to a common conclusion: many shortcomings in the training were compensated for by a mature aspiration to become a student, to become a journalist.

The search for such persons with a developed social vein, persons capable of suffering pain from another's misfortune, must also become the main concern not only of universities, but of our creative Union and editorial staffs. Let us confess, the managers of editorial staffs easily sign laudatory recommendations for entering a university and do not spare the pompous references for those on probation whom they later refuse to accept for work. We are trying--and the propaganda and agitation department of the U.S.S.R. Communist Party supports us in this--to return graduates to those oblasts which recommended them for instruction. Unfortunately, success in this is still negligible.

But there is more trouble as well: the overall low intellectual level of the first-year student, his low culture in general, and primarily his linguistic habits. We cannot help but take this into consideration. It is impossible to speak about the heights of style unless students have been taught elementary reading and writing. It is impossible to amaze the reader with the depth of an economic analysis without mastering the rudiments of economic theory. It is impossible to understand the dialectics of life without studying the laws of dialectics. All this is prosaic, preliminary work requiring persistence, patience, patience, and again persistence. But there is not always enough of it. In desperation, some students begin to believe in a miracle: I will just go and write. Particularly since such newspaper wolves [gazetnyye volki]--master story-tellers--occasionally support them in this. No practice, though it may last a lifetime, will create the intellectual durability which the university builds in.

And here is the active utilization of the knowledge received about which A. Sergeyev writes; this is a question of talent. Unfortunately, learning and talent are not always combined in the same person. Who among us has not encountered, not only among students, but among those who are mature, learned and expert as well, persons whose knowledge is not "put into circulation" in a letter. We call those who succeed in doing this persons who know how to write. The university has been charged with developing this skill, given to an individual by nature.

How can this be done more successfully? The problem, I think, lies in intensification of training, which the participants in the discussion, it appears, have not yet mentioned. Indeed, after the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree "On measures to improve the training and refresher courses for journalist personnel," much has been changed for the better. A number of new disciplines have been introduced into the curriculum in effect. Together with the traditional philological, historical-journalistic and theoretical-journalistic disciplines, there have appeared ones such as "Scientific bases of managing the economy," "Scientific bases of propaganda and methods of ideological work," "Party and Soviet construction," "Bases of social psychology," "Bases of sociological research and the press," "Criticism of the ways and methods of modern bourgeois journalism," and "Literary and artistic criticism."

But all these subjects, as well as certain others, do not exceed 30 to 40 hours in length. Only a little at a time. As a result, the curriculum, although some people support and defend it in every way possible, unintentionally programs dilettantism. If we add that teachers capable of coping with these disciplines in abridged form can far from always be found, and further taking into account the specific nature of the department, the unavoidable overworking of the student, and the lack of interesting and concise textbooks, it is not difficult to understand that the gain from the innovations is not great.

Traditions mean a great deal. Everything in the university, beginning with the courses and ending with organization of the student's scientific work, for some reason has been aimed at educating a researcher, a scientist. The students willingly write papers and course work on the history and theory of journalism, and study the language and style of a favorite journalist. This is useful, of course, and even inevitable at a definite stage in instruction. But the fourth and fifth year comes, and the student is sorry to part with "Vedomosti" [The Register] or "Kuranty" [The Chime]. Particularly since there are a great many papers on these subjects, and something may also be borrowed....

And meanwhile, both the student's scientific work so necessary today and his diploma work should be aimed at practice. Indeed, a student of the journalism faculty desperately [pozarez] needs the skills of a researcher, but not the press of the French Revolution and not even the feature stories of a journalist—our contemporary. but of the phenomena of the social life of society. In analyzing others' works, the student comprehends the rudiments

of the literary profession, but he himself must declare his readiness for practical work with a series of articles, reports, news items, and reviews, that is, defend diploma work of a creative nature. Some of the students are already doing that today in some faculties; for example, in Kiev University, creative defense has become the rule. But the majority of students, for the reasons cited above, hesitate to perform such a "feat." I am convinced that in the near future we will be looking upon this as an anomaly.

And it is appropriate here to mention one other difficulty in training a journalist. I mean the linking up of theory and practice. After reading the statement by N. Azhgikhina, it may appear to the uninitiated that the administration of faculties and departments thinks only about how not to permit a student to go to a newspaper, to hamper his creative growth. This is unfounded. The curriculum previously mentioned also provides for "Journalistic skill" (individual work with students) by analogy with acting or literary skill. For a year the student works under the supervision of an experienced journalist. This is no theory, but continuous practice! The services of correspondents from central, republic and oblast newspapers, television, radio, press agencies and publishing houses have been enlisted in this work.

But the time allotted for this course is only 60 hours, once a week for 2 hours. There is no time at all for independent work, for a trip to a rayon, let us say. We manage, by maneuvering the schedule, to somehow earmark separate days of the week for this work. Theoretically, it is like everything is correct. The student goes to a journalist, and the journalist shares his experience. The future journalist acquires that which he does not receive in any lectures. As a result of common efforts, outstanding tests of the pen emerge. Indeed, it sometimes happens this way. But unfortunately, it often happens that instead of mutual attraction it turns out to be mutual antagonism. The student avoids meeting instructors because there is nothing for him to please them. The assignment received has not been carried out or it has been completed poorly. There are more than enough reasons for excuses. The teacher-tutor, seeing his ward's helplessness, his indifference and lack of talent, has wearily given him up as lost. If you don't want to, you don't have to. I also have a lot of my own affairs to attend to. Write the sacramental sentence "deserves examination"? Certainly!

And here they stand before me hanging their heads. As head of the department, I reserve the right of final decision on the matter of an examination. In the folder there are two or three paragraphs or sketches or a rough copy of a report that has "not been reached." He (she) submissively listens to my sarcastic monologs and reproaches, and nods accordingly. Yes, I am lazy, yes, I have not been working. But I have been busy. I'll go to the paper to work, and I'll put my best foot forward there... I let him go; later he (she) appears with check No 2 (the student allowance has been lost, if he (she) has a right to it at all...) and passes the examination all the same.

Only inveterately slipshod persons may be dismissed. But if a student attends lectures, writes papers, goes to subbotniks, and passes examinations, even at a grade of three, who will dismiss him? The dean, the rector, and I all know that if 10 or 15 students are dismissed, a teacher's wage rate is reduced. Are there many volunteers to cut off the branch on which you're sitting? But it would be good to dismiss one from the faculty without compromise for professional unfitness. After all, if a person obviously made an error in coming into our department, perhaps he will find himself in another field? How journalism would benefit from this!

In the discussion being held on the journal's pages, I want to make a few more observations. Despite the shortcomings and contradictions which have not yet been overcome, the university form of training journalists has fully proven its value. It must be improved. But no matter how many faculties graduate specialists, the teachers, lawyers, agronomists, economists and engineers will always be coming into journalism. And this is good. Such persons, as a rule, have something to say, although they do not always know how to do this. After all, skill is to have, and later to know how. To have something to say, and to know how to say it vividly, intelligibly, and persuasively.

Why not meet these persons halfway and organize even correspondence courses for them, as the MGU [Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov] journalism faculty has done? Our demand for such courses in the Ukraine has been urgent for a long time. Expenditures are minimal, but the problem is not being resolved. It seems to me that it would be interesting as an experiment to recruit one academic group from a number of those who completed, let us say, three courses of a history, physics, economics or geography faculty of a university.

Events require diversity in journalism. We are fully justified in speaking about the fact that every newspaper, magazine, and television or radio program should have its own character. But it is determined by the character of the journalists working in them. It is doubtful whether we will succeed in achieving creative diversity among journalists by setting hopes on a single form of training them. Apparently, by remaining as a basic form (as though in a quantitative plan), the university training of journalists from among secondary school graduates should be supplemented by other forms. They must be sought. Apparently, we must study foreign experience more carefully, primarily the experience in countries of the socialist community. In our publications we continually advocate the boldness of the search, the social experiment. Why are we so timid and unresourceful when the problem concerns replenishment of our own ranks?

So invent it, carry it out, look for it! the reader will say. Indeed, much depends on us. We have quite a few of our own internal difficulties and problems. But training journalists is by no means the exclusive education within a university. The USSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] and especially the republic ministries are not at all inclined toward experiments. The temporizing-consumer position of many of the

editorial staffs and journalistic organizations in this regard deserves reproach. Without improving the selection, without the active assistance of experienced journalists, no headway will be made in the matter. In the CPSU Central Committee decree on improving the training and refresher courses for journalist personnel mentioned previously, the necessity of attracting experienced journalists to work in faculties was emphasized. But first of all, the procedure for their authorization is so complicated that many journalists simply do not want to be associated with us, and in the second place, editorial staff management may not authorize such collaboration, which does not, incidentally, provide material benefits.

The complex matters of training and refresher courses for journalists can only be resolved through the efforts of VUZ's, editorial staffs, journalists organizations, and party committees.

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CSO: 1800/208

NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON CONTRADICTIONS OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY PRAISED

Moscow FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 82 pp 162-164

[Review by B. I. Syusyukalov, professor, Department of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, Moscow Higher Party School, of book "Problemy Dialektiki Zrelogo Sotsializma" ["Problems in the Dialectics of Mature Socialism"] by S. P. Dudel' and V. Ye. Kozlovskiy, Moscow, Mysl', 1981, 327 pages]

[Text] The elaboration of the dialectics in the development of socialist society, and its central problem, the problem of contradiction, remains one of the most pressing problems of philosophical science. Therefore every new work on this subject is met with interest by readers. The book under review, which is of a general nature, is dedicated to just this. It analyzes experience and results in the development of real socialism, extensively examines debated questions and different points of view, and offers its conclusions and suggestions.

At the center of the researchers' attention is the question of the relationship and interdependence between social unity and contradictions in the development of mature socialism. The book's structure permits the systematic examination of the various facets of this problem, and gives a quite complete picture of the dialectics of socialism. Based upon Leninist methodological principles, the authors give an analysis of the dialectical contradictions. This is based upon the movement from the abstract to the concrete in all its fullness. In accordance with this, the book studies universal (general philosophical) features of dialectical contradictions, special (general sociological features) in the contradictions of social development, and then presents specific characteristics of the contradictions inherent to socialism. Such an approach permits a sufficiently complete recognition and comprehension of socialism's contradictions.

Examining dialectical contradiction, the authors provide a basis for the understanding of its differences from formal-logical contradiction, the inadmissibility of their identification with one another (here, it is true, some of their assertions require a little refining), give an expanded definition of dialectical contradiction and distinguish its important characteristic features. These are first of all the objectivity and generality of contradiction, its role as a source of development, its existence in a given relationship, and finally,

the relativity of unity and the absolute nature of the struggle of opposites. Being universal, these features are also preserved in the contradictions of socialism in spite of the opinions that contradictions under socialism lose their significance as a source of development and that the views of V. I. Lenin concerning the relativity of unity and the absolute nature of the struggle of opposites are not applicable to socialism, in view of the distorted interpretations of their features. As a matter of fact, these views reflect the essence of all contradictions.

The book provides a detailed description of two types of social contradictions: antagonistic and nonantagonistic.

The authors derive the characteristic features of antagonistic contradictions from the division of society into hostile classes having mutually exclusive interests. The other features are the impossibility of a solution without a radical change in the social order, the acute form of the struggle of opposites, and the presence of serious obstacles to their prompt resolution.

Nonantagonistic contradictions, reflecting the essentials of socialist society's development, are characterized by: "The presence of opposed interests having a temporary, relative, and transitional character, not touching upon fundamental class interests" (p. 39). Social property, social and moral unity of all social groups in society are the defining basis of such properties of contradiction. The solution of nonantagonistic contradictions strengthens and improves this basis. These contradictions contain the objective possibility of a timely resolution.

Having thus defined their initial methodological positions, the authors first move to a detailed analysis, on the basis of the Leninist heritage, of the contradictions of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, and then to an analysis of the contradictions of mature socialism.

The authors present a multilevel examination of the contradictions of developed socialist society and their relationship to social unity. There is a systematic study of the contradictions in all main structural elements of the social organism: productive forces, production relations, basis and superstructure. Here, in our view, proper mention is made of the presence of internal sources for the development of productive forces (which is disputed by some authors) and production relations, while contradictions between them are defined as the source of development for the entire mode of production. The authors also show that contradictions are also the moving force in the spiritual life of society.

As a result of their analysis of the basic elements of total dynamic system of developed socialist society, S. P. Dudel', and V. Ye. Kozlovskiy make the completely justified conclusion: "In all its structural elements dialectical contradiction is the moving force and the source of development for the firmly consolidated and indestructible social, ideological, and moral-political unity of Soviet society." (p. 146).

In describing the characteristics of contradictions in mature socialism, the authors distinguish a number of important features. Above all, there "are changes in the relationship of two types of social contradictions. The leading role is played by nonantagonistic contradictions" (p. 73). There are qualitative changes in the contradictions of interests. The harmonic combination of interests of classes on the basis of the leading role of socialist society's interests as a whole has become a characteristic of developed socialist society. There have been fundamental changes in the battle front of opposites: it has moved from the region of class relations to the region of the struggle of the new verses the old, the progressive against the routine within classes and social groups, and the struggle of progressive forces against those which hinder the movement forward.

It appears that these features, applied by the authors to the conditions of mature socialism, in their essentials can be applied to all socialism -- the first phase of the communist formation. However, in mature socialist society they find their most complete manifestation, just like all of socialism's laws and advantages.

In general, the position of the authors deserves support, however, it needs some refinement. If nonantagonistic contradictions in socialist society are only the leading ones, it follows that there are nonleading, that is, antagonistic contradictions. However, there are not, if one does not include the elements of antagonism which are correctly discussed in the book (see pp. 41-42). In such a case it would perhaps be more accurate to say that antagonistic contradictions in socialist society have disappeared, while the specific form of action for the law of the unity and struggle of opposites under socialism is nonantagonistic contradiction.

The conclusions concerning the transformation of relationships between interests and the changes in the battle front of contradictions are especially important for understanding the specifics of nonantagonistic contradictions under socialism. However, they turn out to be insufficiently precise for the general characteristics of nonantagonistic contradictions in socialism, where there is mention of opposition in class interests, although in secondary problems (see p. 39). In our opinion, such a formulation is not precise enough. Of course, within the framework of the community of interests there are still well known divergences of interest, however, the basic region of the struggle of opposites has changed. It now takes place between progressive and backward individuals, present in all existing classes, groups, and strata (see p. 96).

What is more, many important contradictions of socialism are not direct collisions of interests of various social groups and strata. They are only indirect expressions of different aspirations among individuals. They act as opposing tendencies in the development, form and content, the requirements of development and objective conditions, in the old and new in social structures, in social processes and human relationships. Here, for example, one can cite the contradictions between productive forces and the various sides of production

relations, between the potentials of socialism and the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and shortcomings in their realization, between the necessity of production intensification and the inertia of some workers, obsolete habits and traditions, and between the development level of productive forces and constantly growing needs.

The question of the basic contradiction of the communist social and economic formation has caused a prolonged discussion among social scientists, which can still not be considered finished. The authors correctly reject the formula "the basic contradiction of socialism" as inaccurate. They feel that it is proper to pose the question about the basic contradiction of the entire communist formation, which is characterized by a number of features: It exists throughout the entire duration of the formation's development, is linked to a specific sphere of social life — production, and has an influence on all other contradictions. At various phases of the formation's development, the leading contradictions for that phase, which could better be termed the main ones, move into the forefront. Various formulations for the main contradiction of socialism have been suggested, however, in all cases its resolution is considered a necessary condition for the transition to communism.

The presence of a main contradiction in the communist formation has been denied by many specialists. However, many of them have and do acknowledge its existence. Among the latter (this includes the book's authors) there are different opinions about the formulation of the formation's main contradiction. In the opinion of S. P. Dudel' and V. Ye. Kozlovskiy, it has external and internal aspects. The external aspect is the contradiction between society and nature. The internal aspect is the "Nonantagonistic contradiction between the communist mode of production in general and the needs it creates which grow at a faster pace than the level of productive forces" (p. 158). One might dispute the details of this definition, but one can accept its principle. It only remains unclear why the contradiction should be considered two sides of one contradiction and not two contradictions.

The book provides a detailed analysis of the the present epoch's contradiction having an antagonistic character; the struggle for peaceful co-existence of states with opposing social systems.

Problems in the dialectics of the development of the world socialist system, the strengthening of its unity, and the character of its contradictions, which have still received little study, are of great interest. The seventh chapter shows that socialist cooperation is a new type of unity and association of nations on the basis of common interests and goals, and that it is influenced by objective and subjective factors. It has its own specific laws of development and operation, different from the laws operating within national-state boundaries. In addition, within the framework of this unity there are unique contradictions, for any social system, even one distinguished by a high degree of unity cannot grow and improve without objective contradictions, without their unfolding and resolution. The chapter gives the reasons for contradictions in the world socialist system, their character and typology, and defines the basic contradiction of the system as that between international content and national form in the development of world socialism (p. 236). It also shows the effect of the socialist system on world development.

The book's concluding chapter is dedicated to bourgeois and revisionist ideological distortions of real socialism's theory and practice.

In conclusion one should note that S. P. Dudel's and V. Ye. Kozlovskiy's book is written with a thorough knowledge of the subject, is based upon the study of extensive scientific and factual material, and makes a definite contribution to the elaboration of socialist society's developmental dialectics. It is undoubtedly of interest to the reader.

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CSO: 1800/3/5

ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES' SUBSIDIARY FARMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by V. Kuz'mishchev, A. Nikitin, I. Sharov: "The Plant's Agricultural Department"]

[Text] /In speaking about subsidiary farms, one often hears the word "subsidiary" singled out. Thereby such a farm is considered to be somehow of secondary importance and not mandatory. But life has demonstrated that the development of plant agricultural departments is closely linked with an increased productivity of social labor, with a growth in people's living standards. Hence, a subsidiary farm is far from being of secondary importance. For the present-day situation the development of "green workshops" is an urgent task.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC noted the following: "Fuller use could also be made of the potentials of enterprises' subsidiary farms. Every industrial enterprise, every organization capable of running such farms should, as a rule, have them."

Taking part in a conversation on the progressive experience which has been accumulated by enterprises and sectors in developing subsidiary farms and concerning the problems which stand in their way, a conversation held at a session of PRAVDA's Business Club, were the following persons: Secretary of the AUCCTU S. V. Kozlov, Deputy Minister of Heavy and Transport Machine Building V. M. Nalivayko, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry N. M. Prilepo, Chief of the Main Administration for Agricultural Machinery Supply of USSR Goskonselkhoztekhnika [USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] A. A. Bashkirtsev, Deputy Chief of the Main Administration for Inter-Farm Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture V. I. Sidorenko, Chief of the Subsidiary Farms Sector of the AUCCTU G. I. Tarasov, Chairman of the

Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine Profkom /Local Trade-Union Committee/ V. N. Timofeyev, Deputy Director of the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant K. Kh. Al'brandt, General Director of the Cherepovetsles Association, Hero of Socialist Labor A. I. Pogodin, Deputy Administrator of the Sovkhoz Trust of the Komineft' Association V. M. Rydzevskiy, Deputy Director of the Taganrog Combine Plant G. V. Volobuyev, Chief of the Social and Everyday-Service Department of the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building V. I. Makurin, Chief of the Workers' Supply Administration of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry D. A. Mad'yarov, Chief of the Workers' Supply Administration's Agricultural Department of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry B. P. Lazutin, Deputy Chief of the Workers' Supply Administration of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy G. V. Kurbatov, and Chief of the Workers' Supply Administration's Agricultural Department of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy N. N. Trubitsyn./ **/in boldface/**

There Are People To Learn From

Almost four years ago the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on developing agricultural departments at enterprises, organizations, and institutions. Since that time their number has doubled. There is scarcely one out of ten enterprises which does not have the potentials for handling a subsidiary farm. The main thing is to persistently strive to carry out the task set by the times themselves--to utilize all reserves in order to increase the production of foodstuffs.

Becoming particularly timely is the problem of creating agricultural departments in remote, just recently developed regions to which it is difficult to deliver food products. But here too there are people to learn from. Last year, says Deputy Chief of the Sovkhoz Trust of the Komineft' Association V. M. Rydzevskiy, we marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our first sovkhov. At present the trust includes four sovkhoves engaged in producing meat, milk, and vegetables, along with one poultry plant. Last year the following amounts were produced per worker: 286 kilograms of meat, 864 eggs, 178 kilograms of potatoes, and 44 kilograms of vegetables. We have 70,000 sq. meters of hothouse space. We are using the heat from burning by-product gas to grow vegetables. We would like to emphasize this, since in some places it is burned without any beneficial use.

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and since the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan more than 23 million rubles have been invested in the development of agriculture. Such large capital investments are to be explained by the fact that, in developing new sites, subsidiary farms are created at the same time. Our lands are heavy--taiga and marshes. But still we put 300--350 hectares a year into arable land. There is a machine-land-reclamation station here. It has the following two tasks: improving lands and providing transport services to the subsidiary farms....

Just such an approach as this to the production of foodstuffs in the northern regions should obviously become the norm not only for petroleum workers. Very likely, not a single one of the speakers has forgotten to state the fact that the main thing in developing subsidiary farms is to pay constant attention to them. Moreover, this attention must be supported by the appropriate organization of the business. The very position of one of the participants in this discussion, K. Al'brandt, is somewhat unusual--deputy director of the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant for agriculture. This by itself testifies as to how seriously the agricultural department is regarded in this enterprise.

In 1980, says K. Al'brandt, measures to develop an agricultural department were worked out at our plant. The task of carrying out each point was entrusted to specific workshops and sub-divisions. The chiefs of these sub-divisions report on how things are coming along twice a week: on Monday at the planning session and on one of the other days, when the director, following the mandatory procedure, drives out to the subsidiary farm. During the years 1979--1980 alone 40 facilities were built, and this year another 23 were introduced. It can be stated without exaggeration that everyone employed in this plant takes part in fulfilling the plans for developing the subsidiary farm. If a workshop has successfully coped with a production task but neglected its section in the subsidiary farm, it cannot be considered for a prize place nor for an award.

This is the kind of approach which means "attention" on the organizational level.

Deputy Director of the Taganrog Combine Plant G. Volobuyev spoke about the fact that, despite the manpower shortage in the city, thanks, to a large extent, to the food being better in the plant cafeterias than it is in the neighboring ones, the group here is more stable. Furthermore, the subsidiary farm provides products not only for the cafeterias. The sale of semi-finished items and meat products has been organized at the plant. Fairs are arranged for the holidays, and the products of the agricultural department are sold thereat.

The principal production assets of our agricultural departments, said Chairman of the Magnitka Profkom V. Timofeyev, as of today have attained the figure of 33 million rubles. We turn out products worth 8 million rubles. Our subsidiary farm includes two sovkhoses--a dairy and vegetable facility and one containing gardens and hothouses. Cucumbers, for example, show up in the cafeterias as early as January, and we supply them to the city. We satisfy the needs of the combine's public-dining system for meat by 23 percent. We produce 70 kilograms of milk per employee. And we provide it to our own 86 kindergartens.

To a great extent, thanks to our subsidiary farm, our workers do not leave us for other enterprises, even where the wages are higher, stated the General Director of the Cherepovetsples Association, Hero of Socialist Labor A. Pogodin at the session. Chief of the Social and Everyday-Services Department of the Ministry of Power Machine Building V. Makurin cited an example where the rapid obtaining of apartments did not help to retain personnel, but the subsidiary farm did the trick.... This factor can be especially important for enterprises and construction sites situated in remote, uninhabited places, to which it is sometimes difficult to deliver foodstuffs on schedule. And in such instances counting on one's own foodstuff resources, on one's own "garden," is simply necessary.

Genuine and Imaginary Problems

First, about those questions to which answers were obtained at the Business Club's session. Certain problems arose simply because the employees in the localities, when it is a matter of the subsidiary farms, do not know their own rights, possibilities, and the obligations of the higher-ranking organizations.

Almost all the participants have made complaints, for example, against Goskonselkhoztekhnika: it has not supplied the agricultural departments with enough vehicles, equipment, and tools for the farms, it does not have suitable horse-drawn mowers for modest-sized land plots, etc.

This is what Chief of the USSR Goskonselkhoztekhnika Main Administration for Agricultural Machinery Supply A. Bashkirtsev stated in response:

--Everybody knows that Goskonselkhoztekhnika furnishes agricultural machinery and equipment. But what kinds precisely? Trailer-type vehicles and equipment for livestock-raising complexes. But for tractors, grain-harvesting combines, earth-moving machinery, and transport means the enterprises must present their requisition forms to their own ministry. Thus, a portion of the complaints are invalid. And, at the same time, the subsidiary farms in the localities are in a jam. Hence, the Goskonselkhoztekhnika Collegium has decided to allot equipment for subsidiary farms on a special-purpose basis. Beginning next year, requisition forms will be accepted from subsidiary enterprises, regardless of departmental jurisdiction. Forms of accountability have been worked out whereby a separate line has been allotted to the subsidiary farms. Moreover, personal responsibility for ensuring the delivery of equipment to these subsidiary farms has been assigned to one of the deputy chairmen of the oblast, kray, and republican Goskonselkhoztekhnika committees. And so the proper order should be brought into this matter. We have charged all the committees with the duty of carrying out repairs on the equipment of the subsidiary farms within the procedure established for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Chairman V. Timofeyev of the Magnitka Profkom spoke about the fact that cows are milked by hand on the subsidiary farms. But it turns out that the Selkhoztekhnika warehouses have now accumulated approximately 6,000 milking units. The question arose as to whether we should return to horse-drawn plows and mowers, inasmuch as the land plots of the subsidiary farms are usually modest in size. Moreover, there are no requisitions for this equipment from the subsidiary farms, and they could be satisfied.

Also raised during the session of the Business Club was the problem of patronage aid, to be sure, in a somewhat unexpected aspect. Many participants spoke about the fact that, within the patronage-aid procedure, they are compelled to send workers into the fields of neighboring kolkhozes and sovkhozes, while there are not enough hands to do the work in the fields of their own subsidiary farms.

--What bears thinking about, suggested Deputy Minister of Heavy and Transport Machine Building V. Nalivayko--is that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in their turn, assume a patronage [sponsorship] of enterprises' subsidiary farms. Instead of setting up, let's say, our own agro-chemical, veterinary, and animal-technical services, we would be able to draw upon the help of specialists from the neighboring farms.

Or such a question as the following. Equipment for the agricultural departments is allocated by means of the ministry. On the modest-sized areas it is ineffective to use combines. It does not take much time for them to harvest the grain crops on a few hectares, and they stand idle for the remainder of the time. Why not harvest the grain crops on the fields of subsidiary farms within the procedure of patronage aid to neighboring kolkhozes and sovkhozes? And the industrial enterprises would render assistance, insofar as they are able, with, for example, repairing the equipment.

One frequently sees overgrown meadows and deserted farmsteads, but the local soviet and agricultural organs still begrudgingly allocate lands to be used by agricultural departments. Thus, the Donetsk Oblispolkom allocated only five hectares of land to the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building. It is possible to build a farmstead here, but where is fodder to be obtained for it? There were quite a few questions among the session participants with regard to supplying the subsidiary farms with young animals, seeds, and fertilizers.

--It often happens, said the representative of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, V. Sidorenko--that employees of the ministries, plants, and organizations stand, as it were, with an outstretched hand in a kolkhoz or sovkhoz, or in higher-ranking agricultural organizations. But it is necessary to absorb the fact, once and for all, that agricultural enterprises are obligated to render assistance to subsidiary farms. And such assistance is being rendered. Last year 3,500 new agricultural departments were organized, 1,600,000 hectares of land were transferred to them, along with hundreds of tractors, combines, motor vehicles, and tens of thousands of head of livestock. As regards, patronage, that, in my opinion, is a sensible suggestion.

The session's participants spoke about the fact that enterprises are experiencing difficulties because of shortages of agricultural specialists. But, of course, it is no secret that in every oblast thousands of agronomists and animal-husbandry specialists are working without any connection with agriculture. There are quite a few experienced specialists living on their pensions. They too could be used.

To assist the subsidiary farms is likewise the obligation of the rural workers. But here there are still quite a few obstacles. One can understand the local leaders: previously the land allotted to a subsidiary farm "worked" to fulfill the plan for the production and procurement of agricultural products, while now, although something is still growing on it, this is not included in fulfilling the plan.

Obviously, the session's participants noted, thought should be given to setting up a situation whereby the output produced on the subsidiary farms, organized on lands previously used, would be counted toward fulfilling the plan but would remain at the disposal of the enterprises. During the discussion of this proposal examples were cited whereby the output of subsidiary farms was counted toward fulfilling the plan for requisitions, and it did not reach the workers' tables; and when the amount of the output produced in the agricultural department reduced the marketable stocks for the public-dining enterprises. Certainly, such an approach strikes at the initiative of the enterprises and reduces their interest in increasing product output in the agricultural departments.

Deputy Chief of the Workers' Supply Administration of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy G. Kurbatov declared that all this occurs, to a large extent, because up to now the status of subsidiary farms has not been defined, the form of their accountability has not been worked out, nor is there a unified approach to their financing. At times even the ministry has an imprecise idea about where and how many farms there are and to what degree they are satisfying the need for food-stuffs. Accountability should reflect the genuine status of the agricultural departments' activities in order to have the opportunity to take into consideration the net-cost level of the agricultural products.

During the discussion the following question arose: how should the operation of an enterprise's subsidiary farm be evaluated? In one case, as, for example, in Magnitka, this is a large farm, while another plant does not require such a large agricultural department; but that does not mean that in the latter there should be less concern for its development. Perhaps an integrated, standardized indicator could be developed such as is the case with consumer goods, constituting the amount of output produced per ruble of wages.

Where It's Thick and Where It's Thin

Secretary of the AUCCTU S. Kozlov talked about the fact that subsidiary farms have consolidated about three million hectares of land suitable for agriculture, more than a third of which consists of arable land. As compared with 1978, when the decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted, meat production in them has increased by a factor of 2.3, eggs--by 17 percent, milk--by 19 percent, and vegetables--by 20 percent.

In a number of oblasts agricultural departments have been created on the basis of cooperative use of the means of modest-sized enterprises. In Novosibirsk Oblast, for example, the Levoberezhnyy Subsidiary Farm was organized with the participation of 20 industrial enterprises. In Kharkov Oblast 29 such cooperatives were created, which included 87 institutions and enterprises. The trade-union health-care facilities have more than 400 farms. Last year they produced an output worth more than 17 million rubles. Nevertheless, at many large enterprises subsidiary farms have not been created to this day. There are too few of them at the plants of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

And there are also cases where an agricultural department is created, but the administration of affairs in it is allowed to drift. The leading officials of the enterprises are not concerned about its economic effectiveness. That is the way things stand in most of the subsidiary farms of Ryazan, Kuybyshev, Kaluga, and Yaroslavl Oblasts, where the crop level and the livestock-raising levels are very low.

As a rule, on the unprofitable subsidiary farms there is too little done to support the farm's own fodder base, they make poor use of foodstuff waste products, being guided primarily by obtaining feeds from state resources.

There is still a great deal of red tape also in the allocation of lands to subsidiary farms. At the same time institutions and enterprises have taken a long time to develop the lands allocated to them, and at times they have rejected them because they were allocated far away or their regeneration would require enormous outlays. Furthermore, the land-reclamation people rarely extend their aid in this matter.

/Quite a few suggestions regarding the improvement of subsidiary farms and the stimulation of their development were uttered at the session of PRAVDA's Business Club.

Here, in our view, are the most important of them:

work out normative documents--positions on subsidiary farms, wherein provisions would be made for standardized work forces and recommendations would be made regarding dimensions, specialization, and the creation of fodder bases;

include within the plan sub-divisions of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for work on the lands of the subsidiary farms;

expand the practice of creating subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions on cooperative principles;

ispolkoms of the local Soviets should keep track of things more strictly so that there would be no reduction of marketable stocks to the plant cafeterias in the amount of output produced on the subsidiary farms;

take into consideration the needs of the subsidiary farms for personnel in the distributive assignment of graduates of agricultural VUZ's and tekhnikums;

ensure equal rights with kolkhozes and sovkhoses in allocating to the subsidiary farms seeds, fertilizers, equipment, and tools for farmsteads and fodder bases.

The problem of developing agricultural departments has a multitude of facets and aspects. And it is impossible to provide regulations for each one of them. One thing is undoubtedly true, i. e., that they develop better where the enterprises' labor groups, the local party, soviet, and agricultural organs do everything to facilitate their emergence.

The great socio-economic importance of the agricultural departments of industrial enterprises is not subject to doubt. It has been proven by life itself. The important thing is to put their development on a firm foundation./ **/in boldface/**

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CSO: 1800/205

NATIONAL

LISICHKIN ON REASONS FOR HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS

Moscow ZNAMYA in Russian No 9, Sep 82 pp 169-188

[Article by G. Lisichkin: "The Logic of Crops. A Socioeconomic Essay"]

[Text] The Hungarian People's Republic has achieved quite good results in the development of agriculture. Here are the figures: in 1950 the yield of cereals here was only 10.3 quintals per hectare, in 1960--19 quintals, while in 1980--already 36.1 quintals. In the yield of wheat (47 quintals per hectare) and corn (50 quintals per hectare) Hungary is now among the first five in the world. Let us state frankly: few have been able in 30 years to increase the yield of grain for a country as a whole by more than threefold. The production of grain in 1981 amounted here to 1,330 kg per person, while in the other European countries (except for Denmark) it amounted to less than 1,000 kg (let us note that in the United States it amounted to 1,256 kg). But we know what grain is, we know its role in the stabilization of the situation in both agricultural production and the entire national economy.

The yields of not only cereal crops increased. Thus, in 1950 145 quintals of sugar beets were harvested per hectare, in 1960--253 quintals, in 1980--376 quintals. The successes of plant growing also made it possible to improve animal husbandry considerably. The milk yield per cow in 1950 was 1,243 l, in 1960--1,863 l, while now it is 3,704 l, that is, it has reached the point where it is possible to stop being ashamed of calling a cow a cow. In 1950 67.2 kg of meat (in dressed weight) per person were obtained, in 1960--81.7 kg, in 1980--144 kg. In the level of per capita meat production the country has taken second place in Europe, following Denmark.

I will not cite any more figures which characterize the successes of one sector or another of the agriculture of Hungary. I will merely note that in 20 years the average annual growth rate of rural production came as a whole to 3 percent--an outstanding result from the point of view of world economic practice. At present 8-10 percent more produce is being obtained here from each hectare of tilled area than 20 years ago. Socialist Hungary has obtained the opportunity not to buy, but to sell agricultural produce on the world market. Moreover, the receipts from agricultural exports (in 20 years they increased sixfold!) are very impressive--\$1.7 billion, and this is more than 22 percent of the value of all the exports of the country. Agriculture has been transformed from a sector which consumes currency assets into a sector which produces currency. It is an important

circumstance as far as the present goes. I would say that industry even lags behind agriculture in the winning of foreign markets.

"During the years of the building of socialism the fraternal countries gained diverse positive experience in the organization of production, management, the solution of national economic problems," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "We know, for example, how skillfully the work of the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises in Hungary has been organized...."

The successes of Hungarian agriculture are universally recognized. The journal DER SPIEGEL, which is published in the FRG and which it is in no way possible in this case to suspect even of an objectivistic approach, noted in No 27 for 1981: "Unquestionably, you (Hungarians--G. L.) have a well-functioning agriculture, the stores are filled with goods...." Incidentally, at present the yield of wheat and corn in Hungary and the FRG is approximately equal, although these countries started from a different level. So far the level is the same, of course, in far from everything, this especially concerns such an important indicator as the expenditures per unit of output. But this is already another theme.

To be brief, I, who study the problems of agriculture, wanted for a long time to visit Hungary. I wanted to understand why the yields there began to increase so rapidly, and not at individual farms, but on the entire area, which covers a quite large plot: 8.3 million hectares of agricultural land. Moreover, high-class land. Nearly three-fourths of the territory of the country are suitable for agricultural cultivation--a good indicator in world comparison. The share of the tillable area is 55 percent--third place in the world, following Bangladesh (62 percent) and Denmark (61 percent). Other natural conditions are also favorable from the point of view of agricultural production. For example, with respect to the so-called indicator of relative climatic productivity Hungary holds second place among the CEMA member countries, following Bulgaria. And each resident of Hungary has 0.66 hectare of such land under such climatic conditions, in other words, in the supply of land this is one of the richest countries in Europe.

But no matter how favorable the climatic conditions might be, no matter how good the land might be, it is hardly possible to explain by this alone the successes of Hungarian agriculture. The climate and land have not changed in Hungary either over the past 20 years or even, apparently, over the past 100 years. But the results of management became different. What is happening, how are our Hungarian colleagues able to develop agriculture stably and rapidly? I was given an opportunity to visit this country, to see with my own eyes what is being done here and how. Getting ahead, I will note that Hungarian specialists openly shared their experience with me. They showed me the results of painstaking selection and breeding work, which made it possible to increase sharply the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock and poultry; they demonstrated the achievements of the agrochemical service, without which modern agricultural production is inconceivable; they told about the adoption of the latest achievements of technical progress. But, of course, the people interested me first of all--how their work was organized. For people carry out mechanization, chemicalization and everything else for the sake of people.

Here I am in Budapest. Armed with a large amount of statistical data, I head first of all for the bazaar. I will say at once: the Hungarian bazaar has nothing in common with the peasant bazaar, at which there is a seller with one bag of apples or a pail of cucumbers or part of a carcass of a piglet slaughtered at home. Kolkhozes (cooperatives), sovkhoses (state farms), the central union of consumers' societies and, last of all, private traders, but again not entirely the same as those we are accustomed to, but about this a bit later, trade here.

Where do Hungarian kolkhozes and sovkhoses get the products for selling at the market? Usually they are the products which are left over after the obligations to numerous partners have been met. For example, a suburban kolkhoz bound itself to deliver so many tons of meat to a Budapest meat combine, and it should meet this obligation in order not to be subjected to a severe and large fine. Therefore it assumes the obligations very carefully, with room to spare. This does not mean that the farm is holding up its production. If there is a favorable year and a propitious situation, there will be no overstocking: the local bazaar is a reliable channel for the sale of additional, above-plan produce. And this channel is important, necessary. Agriculture is not a plant, at which if you turned off the knife switch, the conveyor stopped, and if you turned it on, the conveyor began to move again. While the sun is shining, one must rejoice and hurry to grow what grows. In our age there will be no extra.

There is also another advantage of the appearance at the bazaar as sellers of the representatives of kolkhozes and sovkhoses: they undermine the monopolistic position of the private trader. In this section of the sale of products they dictate their own logic--the logic of the large-scale socialist commodity producer.

I worked at one time at a Kazakhstan kolkhoz not far from Petropavlovsk. This kolkhoz was in a difficult financial situation, and then, in order to straighten out matters, they decided to sell the above-plan milk at the market, where the prices were considerably higher than those of the procuring agents. They opened a stall and each day at a specific hour brought to the city 10-20 cans in all. What a commotion this caused at the market! The market women looked at our "enterprise" with hatred: we sold the milk at a much lower price than they did, and it was, it goes without saying, without "overindulgence." The people formed into a line to the stall long before the kolkhoz truck appeared. Having been at the market at those moments, I felt approximately the same thing that an opera singer feels when bowing before an appreciative audience. Alas, the market women quickly assessed our modest potentials--the kolkhoz was able to influence the market conditions by 2 to 3 hours of effort--and began to appear at the market after this time and again dictated their own prices.

Hungarian kolkhozes and sovkhoses cannot arbitrarily set the retail prices for products: the state has established a procedure of their formation. There are stable, so to speak, fixed prices--for bread, milk and meat. These prices are uniform for the entire country, and no one at either a state or a cooperative store or even at the bazaar has the right to increase them. There are "ceiling" prices, that is, such prices which limit the upper level, but make it possible to trade at a lower price--for example, for various types of cheese. And, finally, there are free retail prices--for vegetables, fruit, berries, greens, flowers and so

forth. These prices are the most flexible, lively: they change quickly subject to the quality, season, demand and supply.

But even the free prices are not at all free from public control. Peter (Serdahy), chief of the Main Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry of the Hungarian National Planning Office, explained to me that the local authorities carefully see to it that the free prices would include only what is called "an honest profit," that is, that the kolkhoz or sovkhos would not run a deficit. The violators are subjected to large fines.

Now, apparently, it is clear to the reader that there is no reason for the single private trader to clamber into the bazaar in order to fish in troubled waters. The public farms dictate very precisely the terms of the "game" at the market, and, when appearing at it, one must count not on the advantages of one's monopolistic position, but on the ability to grow more, at a low production cost, in order to sell cheaply, but also with a profit. The products of the private plots in Hungary are turned over, as a rule, to the kolkhoz, the sovkhos and the consumer cooperative, which also sell them at the set state price. Consequently, the center of attention of, so to speak, the "private trader" shifts from the sphere of selling to the sphere of production, if--and that is how it is--selling provides him with a normal income for labor on his private plot. I believe that this logic is clear to the readers. For in many regions of our country the livestock from the private plots pass through similar channels: under certain economic conditions it is unprofitable for one to slaughter an animal oneself, to dress the carcass, take the meat to the market and stand all day behind the counter.

So, should every kolkhoz and sovkhos send people to the market, so that they would trade in, let us say, above-plan products? Of course not! If a farm does not intend to engage in selling independently and in earnest, that is, to open its own stall or store, to set up a commercial marketing service and so forth, it can resort to the services of wholesale trade. In Budapest, as well as in other cities, there are special centers, to which they bring fresh produce at night. There with allowance made for market conditions and the established prices they sell it to whoever intends, to whoever is able to trade retail. The "belly of Budapest" operates wisely and impartially. The middlemen of agricultural products--other kolkhozes, sovkhos, state stores, cooperative organizations and, finally, the "private trader"--cannot speculate, appropriating in their favor the income created on the land. The wholesale vendor lets his partner have only a portion of his own income--the trade profit, which covers the costs of retail selling and provides the wages of those who are engaged in it. Of course, the retail seller sees to it that there would be as little waste as possible, tries to serve the customer well and to sell out quickly.

Of course, here the very organization of the work of such a large trade organization as the Budapest bazaar and the providing of the sellers with warehouse facilities, refrigerators, containers and other means, which are necessary for high quality trade, are important. The reader has learned or can learn about all this from the article of Ye. Lopatina in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in which the everyday life of the Budapest bazaar is vividly described.

I would like to speak about another thing--about the fact that the kolkhozes and sovkhos use all the means at their disposal to sell products. The large number

of marketing channels makes it possible to preserve the products which, if these channels did not exist, would spoil. The social role of the public farms in the regulation of the processes taking place on the markets is also important. For these farms protect the customer from the rapacity of private traders, whose appetites--if they have a monopoly on the market--increase in geometric progression. There is also another advantage in the use of the market by socialist farms: such a market forces them to master the culture of trade.

We are sitting in the office of Jozsef (Mizher), chairman of the Beka Agricultural Cooperative. He and Mrs. Ferenc Szabo, secretary of the party organization, explain to me why the market is needed, when in the stores there is enough of everything.

"Those farms, whose original assortment of products and these products are the freshest, are in good packaging, while they offer them to the customer with a smile and cordiality, can appear at the market," Jozsef says. "In short, those farms which know how to trade with high standards. Paprika in a store costs 15 forints a kilogram, while at the market it costs up to 40 forints. But this is not the same paprika. One must still learn how to grow such paprika which sells for 40 forints--far from everyone is capable of this."

Agriculture is not only meat, bread, milk and vegetables, but also flowers. It was just the end of March when I flew to Budapest, but the city was literally wallowing in flowers. Wandering about the street, I saw in nearly every block flower stores and stalls, which carried on a brisk trade from very early in the morning and until late in the evening. And here the scale also surprised and pleased me: they sell not tiny bouquets, which are taken out of an empty basket, but entire armfuls of flowers.

Where do so many flowers come from and why are wilted ones not seen--for given such an abundance and the stability of prices this would seem to be inevitable? My companions dispel the bewilderment. It turns out that here, too, the large socialist farms are ensuring a favorable situation. They grow the bulk of the flowers, but, not wanting to spend precious time on retail trade, turn this function over to the "private trader" on terms which are advantageous for both parties. As I noticed, women, retirees and the disabled willingly trade in flowers--apparently, the closeness of home and the corresponding work schedule suit them. Here you have the use of manpower which under other circumstances would lie waste, without benefiting either families or society.

Not without reason did I enclose the word "private trader" in quotation marks. Indeed, how can one not single out this concept if only in just this manner, in order to convey the qualitatively new content with which it is filled? Well, is this really a private trader in our customary understanding, if he peddles products which were produced by a large socialist enterprise, if he stores them in a refrigerator which belongs to the socialist sector, if the selling price is determined under the enormous influence of the socialist state, if the store and the stall themselves are rented out most often by the state! When coming across the "private trader" in the sphere of the selling of an agricultural product, each time I sensed that it is a question here, as a rule, of the extensive use of, so to speak, labor at home. However, one would like to know, why is it necessary to limit labor at home, for example, to the knitting of children's caps? Why not also link the manpower resources to trade in agricultural products, especially as

these products, unfortunately, spoil quickly and a branched network of contacts with the customer is necessary for their sale? For to sell in season a carload of cucumbers or tomatoes through two or three stores is the same thing as trying to discharge the spring high water through the bed of a shallow stream.

The experience of selling agricultural products by means of "labor at home," which is paid for in accordance with the socialist principle--for quantity and quality--is, in my opinion, an interesting and effective example of the improvement of the relations of socialist property. The classical "private trader" is transformed into a socialist worker of trade, and not in a compulsory manner, but as a result of the skillful combination of the material interests of all the parties, while this ensures the permanence and promise of their cooperation.

Everything that has been said by no means implies that at the Hungarian bazaars there no longer are those who peddle products grown on the private plot. No one is prohibited to peddle them, but they no longer peddle them as before. At the Beka Cooperative--it is, incidentally, 60 km from Budapest--there are 80 able-bodied people and 60 retirees. They all grow agricultural products on their private plots. Jozsef (Mizher) gives the following information: only 50-60 members of the cooperative go to the market themselves--they supply strawberries, early sweet cherries, other berries, early vegetables, flowers. Consequently, it is a question of those products which at the public farms are most often not grown, since they require a large amount of manual labor and small production volumes.

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A brief report: at present in Hungary there are 1,369 cooperatives, they own approximately 80 percent of the agricultural lands, and the 130 state farms have in their possession 12 percent of the land. Three-fourths of all the people employed in agriculture work at cooperatives.

In order to understand what conditions ensured the successes of agriculture, we should return to the sources of Hungarian agrarian policy. In the economy, especially the rural economy, there are no quick and easy victories, but if they do occur, they have always been prepared by painstaking, at times inconspicuous labor. For example, it is very important not to make a mistake when determining what kind of economic organization is most suited for the implementation of the idea of production development. I had to be repeatedly persuaded of this.

Let us recall if only the beginning of the socialist transformation of agriculture in our country. Having realized that the private trader is not capable of ensuring the development of agricultural production, without undermining the principles of socialism, it was decided to stimulate public farms. But what kind? In our country at one time different types were tried: associations for the joint cultivation of land, communes, sovkhoses.

Life has suggested that the kolkhoz is still the most effective form of organization. The production relations, which form within this organization, help to unite in the most flexible way the private, personal interests of the worker with public interests, while ensuring the necessary subordination of private interests to public interests. Of course, this unification does not take place automatically, but requires great administrative skill, the observance of the principles of the

voluntariness of joining, the soundness of the economic relations, democratic procedures in the management of the farm and so on.

In Hungary they began the difficult matter of the socialist transformation of agriculture in the 1950's. It moved slowly and with difficulty. Suffice it to say that in 1950 the share of the cooperatives of the country in the total production of agricultural products scarcely came to 4 percent. By 1955 it has increased, it is true, to 10 percent, but this occurred with the violation of the very principles on which the life-giving combination of private and public interests was based. Therefore during the events of 1956 many production cooperatives collapsed or began to lose their members. After the defeat of the counterrevolution the country again had to determine what path to take in the work in the countryside, in order not to permit mistakes, which, as experience showed, have to be corrected at too great a price.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party back in 1957 adopted agrarian theses which specify this path. The times were extremely difficult and unfavorable. The peasants doubted the expedience of the breakup of the orders which had been forming for centuries on their land. These sentiments were intensified by the gross mistakes which were made by the former leadership when pursuing the policy of cooperation.

It must be said that during those years not only Hungary was faced with the choice of a new agrarian policy. In Yugoslavia, having come up against the difficulties of collectivization, they hastily dissolved the kolkhozes and placed the emphasis on the individual peasant farms with the slow expansion and intensification of production in the socialist sector, which even now occupies only about 16 percent of the farmland of the country. Much bewilderment in the determination of the economic policy in the countryside was also felt in Poland, where the socialist sector in agriculture did not undergo the proper development either in breadth or in depth. If in Hungary after 1956 they had postponed for some time the settlement of the complex and painful question of the socialist transformation of the countryside, I am certain that Hungarian agriculture could not have made gains. Deep conviction and revolutionary courage helped the leaders of the country to resolutely adopt the policy of the development of public farms and the economically sound acceleration of the cooperation of individual farmers.

Thus, the first, main step was taken: the public farms had to develop agricultural production. The lack of confidence in his possibility of handling this most important matter was openly expressed to the individual farmer. At the same time a second choice was also made--the economic cell, which is capable of solving all the most complicated socioeconomic problems of the countryside.

"Now why did they stop precisely at such an organization as the cooperative, the kolkhoz?" I ask Dyula Pales, deputy chairman of the State Bank of Hungary. Pales is a communist from prewar times, he went through the revolutionary underground and participated in the formation of socialism in Hungary. He responds enthusiastically, even with excitement to my question:

"The cooperative lives on its own income. From the assets taken in it pays for the labor of the kolkhoz farmers, finances production and general construction. The newly created product, the gross income are the basis of the entire life of the

kolkhoz. The material prosperity of the public farm and each member of it is enclosed, consequently, in the amount of the final product. Many other economic organizations lack precisely this."

At the Beka Kolkhoz they explained to me in detail the effect of the principle of the "gross income." Here last year they sold products worth approximately 300 million forints. In all 214 million forints went for reproduction material: equipment, fodders, seed, fuel and so on. The gross income came, therefore, to 86 million forints. The kolkhoz should live on this money: it should pay wages to the people, build, modernize. The goal of the kolkhoz is to increase by every possible means the amount of the gross income, so that it would be better off. The farm distributes these 86 million forints in the following manner. It pays taxes to the state. They are calculated according to a differentiated scale, and not the gross income as a whole, but per able-bodied person is taxed. This is very reasonable. For if the total gross income is taxed, for a large, but weak farm it will be large in absolute amounts, but small in relative amounts. In this way it is possible to undermine the economy of the farm, while the goal of the tax policy is to split up among everyone the financing of general needs. The Beka Kolkhoz contributed with respect to this item 15.5 million forints. In all 10 percent is turned over to the local budget--this ensures the unity of the economic interests of the farm and, using our language, the rayon soviet executive committee. The better the local kolkhozes work, the richer the rayon soviet executive committee is. But how will the local authorities here insist that the farms specialize in the output of unprofitable products? In all 36.4 million forints were withheld for the creation of the wage fund. Practice has shown that if this fund is specified entirely "from above," the material interest in the development of production is lost, if it is not specified at all, dependency sentiments can prevail in the collective, and then the assets, which by the logic of things should go for the expansion of reproduction, will be spent on consumption. In Hungary the total percentage increase of this fund is specified for the public farms. Last year every farm was able to increase the wage fund by 6 percent, this year--by 2 percent. If the order is violated, the amount spent for wages in excess of the norm is taxed at the rate of 100 to 500 percent. The remaining money goes into the fund for the development of the enterprise and the reserve fund.

With such a distribution of the gross income there are no grounds for dependent, consumerist sentiments and for the possibility of living peacefully at the expense of others. And this is a strong stimulus for the increase of productive labor. But, I emphasize, that is how things turn out under normal economic conditions. But what if at one farm or another debts build up like a snowball? Well, are such farms to be dissolved? And what if there are many of them, if they are the majority, as was the case in Hungary before 1956?

Extensive organizational, scientific and analytical work, which is aimed at the ascertainment of the causes of the low profitability of public farms, the elimination of these causes and the search for additional means of increasing the profitability of agricultural production, has been performed in the country since 1957 and up to our times. In essence, back then it was decided to abolish the directive indicators--let each manager himself think about how to increase the profitability of his cooperative. I will say immediately: after the abolition of these indicators, which establish by way of directive the structure of the sowings and the herd, the Hungarian cooperatives did not cease to plant wheat and sugar beets and

did not follow the example of old man Shchukar, who in 1 hour slaughtered his livestock. Indeed, the structure of production within individual farms changed considerably. One need not have particular perspicacity to understand: the source of large losses at farms is the disproportionate development of individual sectors of production. Many cows--not enough fodder; the bottom land was created by God for vegetables, but the plan requires that it be sown with grain. That is how it was in Hungary under the old system of planning.

Jozsef (Mizher), chairman of the Beka Cooperative, told me how he reacted to the new conditions of management.

"In the case of directive indicators, which were reported to the farm, we were keeping hogs, although here the situation with fodders was always bad. The specialization of production under our conditions is not grain specialization, but hogs ask for grain. They required that we also turn over sugar beets, but they do not grow in our sands. The situation was also the same with sunflowers. But when we acquired the right to organize the structure of production on the basis of local conditions, we immediately ceased to deal with what was unprofitable for us. But then we increased the population of large-horned cattle, introduced sheep, expanded the plantings of alfalfa and fodder corn. Just by manipulating the structure of production it was possible to increase the profitability of production from the former 5 percent to 16 percent. The elimination of the disproportions," Jozsef adds, "made it possible to increase the productivity of the livestock: the milk yield per cow previously was about 1,800 liters, while now it is 6,300; the clip of wool per sheep was 3.5 kg, but became 5-5.5 kg. Livestock must be fed!"

So then, is each chairman of a cooperative now thinking only about his own profit? And what are the consumers of agricultural products to do? If all the farms were to produce only what is profitable for them, a surplus of some products and a shortage of others would form in the country.

"Is this really so?" I ask the executives of the central planning organizations in Budapest.

"No, it is not," Jozsef Guszar, chief of the main economic department of the All-Hungarian Council of Cooperative Farms, says. "All this does not at all mean that the production plans of cooperatives are oriented only toward their own interests, toward their aspiration to increase their income as much as possible without the consideration of public interests. The cooperatives are not that free in the choice of the structure of production, as it might seem. In reality, centralized planning not only has not grown weaker, but has grown considerably stronger. And here is why. Previously, when the system of administrative compulsion to produce products, which were unprofitable for the given specific conditions, was in effect, the farms concealed in every possible way the reserves of the increase of production and strove to receive understated, nonintensive plans which, moreover, they attempted to get around during their fulfillment. Now the situation is different. From the managers of the farms they ascertain in advance what they would like to produce on their land. The information, which has been gathered in this way throughout the country, is analyzed and compared with the real needs, which have already been calculated by central organizations. The discovered differences serve as a signal for intervention in the formed economic circumstances. For example, in order to increase milk production to the level needed by the country, in 1974

It was announced that a bonus would be paid for it—1.8 forints per liter. The measure worked. This year the amount of the bonus was decreased to 1 forint per liter. Those, to whom this seems inadequate, can discontinue the production of milk, since the other farms are already able to make up their share at a lower price. Starting in 1982 a bonus for meat was also introduced for the farms—6 forints per kilogram. The planning organizations know in advance how this will work."

The price of the produced product is not the only lever of the centralized management of agriculture. A system of so-called regresses, in case of which the state sells the goods needed by cooperatives for less than they cost, is also being used extensively. For example, up until 1977 they released to the farms, which had agreed to plant new orchards, the reproduction materials needed for this with a discount of 70 percent, then this discount was decreased to 50 percent, while beginning in 1982 the regress was set at the level of 30 percent. It is also this way with the building of livestock barns, reclamation and so on.

Each year every sovkhos and kolkhoz receives information on the economic conditions of management, which, let us say immediately, is not a surprise to it. The coming changes are forecast in advance, in order to give the rural producers time to reorganize, in order not to undermine their economy by an unexpected change of the production guidelines. For neither the farm nor the state is indifferent to what the money will be spent for. It is obvious that any anarchy is out of the question. The mandatory plans of the production and sale of products are reported to the farms not directly, but indirectly. And this means, as practice indicates, is more efficient, since it is possible to compare what previously seemed incomparable: planning in value terms and planning in physical terms.

But the advantage lies not only in this. It is possible to demarcate the functions of the different levels of management, to specify clearly the sphere of activity both of the managers of farms and of the workers who carry out the general planning of the economy. The managers of public farms should be sensitive to the signals which come "from above" and competent enough to carry out production in conformity with advanced technology. But much is also required of the specialists "above": they should select the necessary direction of the development of the economy, encode the adopted conclusions in the prices, regresses and so forth and pass them "down." Previously it was easier for both parties: the specialists "above," who interfered in specific matters of the farm, in case of failure were always able to stand aloof and to plead the negligence of the local workers, while the latter always could justify their lack of skill by the fulfillment of the directives sent down "from above." Now this closed circle has been broken, at each level the executives have their own section of activity, for which they are responsible. It has become more difficult to hide behind the back of someone else, it has become clearer who is worth what, it has become easier to select people.

It is not hard to understand the importance of proportionate development of the farm. Any peasant knows that with one heifer it is silly to keep a stud bull—it is disproportionate, as we would say. In other words, the peasant, who has not graduated from universities, but has been prepared very thoroughly by life itself, will not keep two cows, if there is hardly enough fodder for one. So it is important and necessary to normalize the structure of production at the farm—without this an economic impact is not assured. But current production requires more, if.

of course, you are striving for results on the level of world standards. But they are unattainable without the corresponding material and technical reequipment of agriculture. In Hungary everyone, who had at least something to do with the socialist transformation of the countryside, understood this. It only had to be decided, on what principles to organize the supply of public farms with everything necessary--equipment, machinery and so on.

They attempted at one time to solve this problem through machine and tractor stations, but the very same shortcomings, which in our country led to their reorganization, were discovered: two masters could not work efficiently on the land, when, moreover, one of them did not depend in the least on the amount of the product being produced on it. The principle of the central allocation of material and technical resources was also tried out in the Hungarian economy: they issued to each enterprise something in the nature of a coupon for some resources or others. Since the amount of resources was always limited, while in practice they were allocated without regard for the solvency of the farms (credit, usually nonreturnable credit, was issued to those which did not have their own assets), a constant shortage of nearly all resources was felt. And this led to the need to divide them according to the principle "an earring to each sister." And here, consequently, just as in the structure of production, a disproportion emerged, the farms were forced to take at times what they did not need, but could not obtain what was really needed. Everyone did not have enough of something in order to work efficiently and to increase rapidly their income and thereby the growth rate of production. At the farms, as if in a split barrel, cracks formed, through which vast assets leaked.

In order to put an end to this, the decision was made to change over from central allocation to wholesale trade in material and technical resources. Is it really possible to sell freely what everyone does not have enough of? It turns out that it is. Rector of Budapest University and Academician of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Erne (Chizmadi), a prominent specialist in agrarian problems, explained this to me.

"Yes," he said, "when a shortage exists, it is difficult to set up trade. Not by chance under these conditions are they introducing in all countries a card system of distribution. But there is a law: there is no trade, since a shortage exists, but a shortage also exists because there is not trade.

"How, nevertheless, was this vicious circle broken? It was necessary to resort to surgical intervention: from the long line of those wishing to obtain another tractor, combine, motor vehicle, fertilizers and so forth they led away 'by the sleeve' the farms which did not have the money to purchase all this. It seems like social injustice. But is it injustice? Life has shown that the line for combines, tractors and so forth differs greatly from the line for bread, which is well known to all the people of my generation. Not only those, to whom all this is extremely necessary, but also those, to whom much is simply not needed, stand here. Indeed, why are fertilizers needed by those farms, at which there is no agricultural laboratory, that is, consequently, there is no soil chart which indicates where and what kinds of fertilizers it is necessary apply in order to obtain the planned yield? And since there is no laboratory, there are also no specialists. Specialists do not go to such a farm, because there is nowhere to live there, the wages are low, living conditions are poor. If you give such a farm fertilizers, it will consume them to no benefit, more correctly, to its detriment, since it does not

know what to apply, how much and when to what field. And such a farm, as a rule, has nothing with which to apply the very same fertilizers, and nowhere to store them. So it is really better for it to get out of the line for scarce items, for not only fertilizers limit its development. But if it does purchase them, this will provide nothing except losses.

"Hungarian kolkhozes," Academician (Chizmad) continues, "have understood for a long time that the stray components of production, which are obtained 'in accordance with the cards,' by no means enrich them."

In short, the line for resources thinned out greatly, as soon as it was formed according to the principles of not the abstract, but the solvent needs of the farms for equipment and other materials. Incidentally, when the banking system supported this principle, those longing to get hold of expensive resources, without bearing any obligations with respect to the payment for them with the output being produced, decreased even more. As Dyula Pales, deputy chairman of the State Bank of Hungary, explained to me, the bank now monitors strictly the effectiveness of the expenditure of state credits. Therefore, it is almost impossible for farms to obtain credit for the purchase of physical assets and equipment, if they do not guarantee that this credit will be repaid by additional output. It is significant that the payment for a loan is also high--from 9 to 11 percent. An end has been put to the practice of easy write-offs of debts. It was under these conditions that the opportunity appeared to eliminate the very shortage by which the entire system of central allocation was supported.

From this it does not at all follow that the farms, which are not capable of providing themselves with means of existence, are deprived of the opportunity to purchase everything they need at wholesale stores. For the land is public wealth, and under the conditions of socialism there cannot be such a thing that one kolkhoz would thrive, while another would be ruined. This is simply disadvantageous to society. I will tell a bit later how it is possible to avoid the ruin of weak farms in the case of the new principles of material and technical supply.

Academician (Chizmad), while speaking with me, cited the following figures. The enterprises of the country meet 40 percent of the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhoses for equipment and 80 percent of the needs for chemicals. The remainder has to be imported from neighboring countries. The farms obtain reproduction (production) material through their orders practically trouble-free, although sometimes, especially if it is a question of imported goods, it is necessary to wait, but not more than half a year. This is an interesting detail. Hungarian plants, which produce agricultural equipment, have the right to trade in it in the amounts which are profitable to them. Direct contact with the farms makes it possible to know their needs better. Moreover, the plants assume the repair of the equipment, if the farms do not want to engage in it themselves. In this case the plant is keenly aware of how reliable the machines, which it is supplying to the countryside, are. Direct contacts between the purchaser of the equipment and its producer make it possible to organize the material and technical supply of agriculture better and at a higher level. And here, as we see, the relations between the partners are organized so that an atmosphere of monopolism would not be created. I have in mind the same repair of equipment. If a farm wishes to repair it itself or to set up a repair shop on an interfarm basis, please do so, no one will object, the plant will sell the necessary spare parts directly to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. If the

farm considers it advantageous for itself to enroll in warranty service, the plant will conclude the corresponding agreement with this farm.

The idea of partnership permeates all aspects of the relations of the kolkhoz and sovkhos with outside organizations. The point of it is first of all to protect the rural producer from unequal relations with related industries. For example, the public farms when selling their products have quite extensive rights in the choice of a trade partner. And whereas the kolkhozes have the right to sell meat, milk and grain only to the state, they sell vegetables, fruit and grapes to whoever will pay more. Jozsef (Mizher), chairman of the Beka Kolkhoz, explains this to me using the example of the sale of apples:

"The state guarantees what is called a 'protective' price. Last year it was 7 forints per kilogram. At any time we can turn over at this price all the apples harvested at the kolkhoz to the state enterprise (Zellert), which trades in vegetables and fruit. And if we find a buyer--a cooperative or 'private trader'--we can also sell them, say, at 10 forints. The same thing goes for grapes. The 'protective' price of the state this year is 8 forints. Here we ponder how to act: to turn the grapes over to the wine-making plant, to sell them at the bazaar or to convert them ourselves into wine?"

Under such conditions the trade partner should be extremely conscientious and practical, in order not to lose the favor of the kolkhoz. But previously it was precisely these qualities that were lacking, and for this reason a large amount of produce spoiled--a loss to both the farms and the state.

When speaking about the improvement of the relations of socialist property in the countryside, one should especially single out the purchase prices for products. Academician (Chizmadl) said to me:

"Until 1968 the wholesale prices were low. They covered for the most part only the production cost, and this did not concern all products--thus, animal husbandry was extremely unprofitable. At best the prices financed simple reproduction. Now the situation has changed sharply, this especially concerns cereal crops, wheat--its profitability comes to approximately 50 percent. The profitability of meat is somewhat lower--15-20 percent. But then the wholesale price for milk offsets primarily only the production cost. As a result of the increase of wholesale prices Hungarian agriculture obtained the opportunity to expand reproduction by means of its own assets. The kolkhozes and sovkhoszes," the academician adds, "now are no longer standing with their hand out, waiting for assistance from the side. They have become full-fledged buyers--of both equipment and various operations, in short, everything that is needed for the increase of agricultural production."

And there is another important detail in the policy of pricing. The profitability of agriculture, which the wholesale prices ensure, frequently decreases due to the fact that the cost of the reproduction material, which is being supplied by industry, is increasing, since new types of machines, equipment and so forth are appearing. Thus, so that industry would not "eat up" the assets allocated to agriculture for the development of production, the principle of, so to speak, "floating" profitability is being introduced. The point of it is that the state compensates the farms for the increase in cost of the reproduction material. Consequently, the protection of the economic positions of agriculture from this point of view has been better ensured than in the past.

"And all the same it is still impossible to consider the problem of the level of profitability of Hungarian agriculture to be completely solved," Academician (Chiznadi) says. "Much depends on the adoption in practice of a more advanced technology of the production of milk, meat and other products. For the greater the productivity is, the lower the production cost is. But this problem also has another aspect. It is impossible to increase the wholesale purchase prices endlessly, since this deepens the gap between the wholesale and retail price, which the state is forced to eliminate: it pays the rest for the customer, gives him a subsidy for the purchase of all the basic agricultural products. For example, the subsidy for meat until quite recently in Hungary came to nearly 40 percent of its price; after the recent increase of retail prices it decreased, but even now it comes to 20 percent. The same thing goes for dairy products and bread. A quite paradoxical situation is resulting. People are buying motor vehicles--one-third of the families have them, they are building country houses, purchasing luxury items, while the state is giving them as if alms, so that they could buy themselves food. Now a change of the sequence of the meeting of needs is occurring, the real value of things is being lost, waste and mismanagement in the use of the products of agriculture are appearing. If bread is inexpensive--and this does not mean that its production is inexpensive--why save it? Here they are sending bread to the trash pile, not pieces, but entire loaves. The state money, which was spent on a subsidy to consumers, and, as life shows, first of all the most well-to-do, is being thrown away."

It is natural that it could not continue this way. And 2 years ago the retail prices for products were increased significantly--on the average by 15 percent. This step was implemented cautiously, with allowance made for the economic status of the different strata of the population. In particular, the wages of workers and the stipends of students were simultaneously increased somewhat.

Thereby agriculture is acquiring equality with the other sectors of the economy, and this should promote to an even greater extent its development. For it is difficult to count on the acceleration of the growth of unprofitable production, which, incidentally, meets the most vital needs of the people.

It is well known that the sovkhos, a state enterprise, differs from the kolkhoz, a cooperative enterprise, first of all by the fact that it operates in accordance with the orders of the state and receives in a guaranteed manner from the state all the necessary assets for the performance of this work. The state also pays for every labor operation in the production of one product or another. The kolkhoz should cover all its expenses by means of the created product. The product produced at the sovkhos--be it small or large--is the property of the state. Therefore wherever it is small, the production life is supported at the expense of the farms at which it is large. Initially this principle was also in effect at Hungarian sovkhoses. Now everything is different there.

Magda (Chiznadi), the wife of the academician, is also a prominent agrarian and an instructor at the Budapest school of managerial personal of the countryside. In spite of her workload, she not only helped me to visit several Hungarian farms, but also found an opportunity to go with me. Thus, while telling me about the history of the creation of public farms in Hungary, she recalled a case, more correctly, an event which at one time forced many to ponder seriously about how effective the relations, which had formed at that time at the state enterprises which worked

on the land, were. It was a matter of machine and tractor stations. Receiving agricultural equipment from the state, they did not take especially good care of it and at the first opportunity hastened to write it off, since the state supplied new equipment free of charge. The kolkhozes picked up this written off equipment, reconditioned it and continued to use it for a long time. The logic of the "gross income," that is, the aspiration to cut expenses, since they were made not from "someone else's" and not from the "common" pocket, but from "one's own" pocket, forced them to manage economically.

"This also became a topic of discussions at the highest level of the party and state leadership," Magda says, "and served as a basis for the changeover to the new system of production relations at Hungarian sovkhoses."

I understood the essence of this system, having visited the Kiskoros Sovkhoz. Jozsef Janik, the director of the sovkhos, Istvan (Sendi), the secretary of the party organization, and Lajos Ivanicz, first secretary of the Kiskoros City Party Committee, explained to me that in practice the Hungarian sovkhos does not differ from the kolkhoz. Both the sovkhos and kolkhoz are large public farms. In the scale of production they are identical. Both the sovkhos and the kolkhoz determine independently the plan of the production and sale of products, although, as we already know, the state indirectly has a considerable influence on the figures of this plan.

The sovkhos, just like the kolkhoz, lives on the receipts from the sale of products. In other words, the system of the distribution of the gross income is also at the basis of management here. The collective of the sovkhos knows that for normal life it is necessary to produce output (receipts minus expenses) worth approximately 60 million forints. Only in this case, having fulfilled all the set obligations, can the sovkhos guarantee each worker and employee on the average approximately 60,000 forints in wages a year, that is, the wage fund depends on the end result. The director remembers former times, when the amount of the wage fund depended on a set of operations, for which high valuations were set "from above." It turned out that the sector was unprofitable for the farm, but profitable for the wage fund. This contradiction has now been eliminated.

Material and technical supply at sovkhoses, as at kolkhoses, is carried out not through the channels of centralized allocation, but through wholesale trade. The financing of capital investments, as at kolkhoses, takes place not by means of state assets, but by self-financing and the use of bank credit. There is no difference in pricing, as well as in the procedure of selling products.

After we had meticulously gone over one principle of management after another, Lajos Ivanicz summarized:

"In accordance with the principles of management our sovkhoses are nearly indistinguishable from kolkhoses. Dependence on the final product and not formal, but real cost accounting--those are the basis of the kolkhoz organization. We consider it useful to apply these principles to all agriculture. Why should there be an exception for sovkhoses? There are good kolkhoses and bad sovkhoses, there are bad kolkhoses and good sovkhoses--the difference between the two types of farms consists primarily in this."

Miklos (Menteni), deputy general director of the All-Hungarian Center of State Farms, also spoke to me about this.

"We adopted much from the practice of management of our cooperatives, except, I dare say, the system of self-management. However, the two forms of ownership will, apparently, also be developed further in the proportions which have formed in our country. The state farms both now and in the future should perform to a greater extent than kolkhozes an experimental function in agriculture: they should cooperate with scientific research organizations, check new breeds of livestock, strains of plants and technology. It is impossible to do this on a purely commercial basis. The state should support the pioneering function of the sovkhoses."

It would be incorrect to say that the kolkhozes, having turned over to the sovkhoses their experience in managing a large socialist agricultural enterprise, did not receive anything from them. The sovkhoses did not remain in debt and enriched the cooperative form of ownership. The members of the cooperatives enjoy the same social benefits as the workers of the state sector. They receive the same kind of pension as the workers of sovkhoses of the corresponding category, the same vacations, the same assistance for children, the same system of payment for temporary disability is in effect and so on and so forth.

Lajos Ivanicz says that the guarded attitude toward kolkhozes as the lowest form of ownership was gradually overcome. Here is an example. The secretary of the city committee has acquaintances--two brothers, both are coopers. One works at a state enterprise, the other works at a kolkhoz. They planned to build themselves a house. So then, the brother, who worked at the sovkhos, had the right to receive credit from the state for construction, while the kolkhoz farmer did not. Several years ago the first step was taken to eliminate this injustice: kolkhoz farmers received the right to credit in the amount of 150,000 forints (they gave the workers of sovkhoses loans for 250,000 forints). Now there is no difference in credit.

So then, the accretions of the old notions about the forms of management of socialized land are being overcome gradually and by no means easily, means of cultivating in a person the sense of being the master of this land--a sense without which rural production cannot be developed effectively--are being sought. There are still a large number of problems of just this type, which await their solution. I happened to find out about some of them during the trip. For example, in the village of Dabas I visited a poultry house located on the private plot of (Pal Bunczak), who works at the (Feher Akacz) Cooperative. Not by chance did I write so cautiously the word "located," since it is not easy to judge its social nature. It is possible to boldly call the poultry house a mechanized minifarm. It is a well-built facility which was built in accordance with a strictly thought out (on the engineering, standard level) design. In the vestibule, right at the entrance, there is a control panel. Push a button and feed is poured into the hopper, push another and the belt conveyor, which delivers the feed, is turned on, push a third and the poultry is supplied with water. The removal of manure has also been mechanized.

No, do not think that with such mechanization the owner of the private plot (I am not saying: "the owner of the farm"--I will explain why later) has nothing to do. (Pal Bunczak) is the chief of the vehicle fleet of the kolkhoz, a man with a secondary technical education. Both at the kolkhoz and at home, he admits, there are enough worries, he has to work hard until he is fatigued, although his two school

age daughters, his wife, who also works at the cooperative, and his aged mother help, and help a lot. But the point is that such mechanization of a domestic poultry farm affords (Bunczak) an opportunity to fatten not 10-20, or even 50 chickens, by 16,000-20,000. The usual batch is 400 broiler chicks.

In a year (Bunczak) sells products worth approximately 1 million forints. If you think in the former categories of notions about property, about socialist production relations in the countryside, would you really not want to yell: "This is a kulak, a kurkul, but they are describing him almost with a liking!" But let us moderate the emotions and look into the phenomenon of this small farm.

(Pal Bunczak) and his family are not at all exploiters, but hard workers, who know how and want to work in this way, in order to live as other people do. Now the local kolkhoz also decided to "exploit" this aspiration. It gave (sold) (Bunczak) the construction materials, helped him to mechanize the farm by means of various sorts of written off devices and sold him chicks and feed for them at the normal price. (Bunczak) pays for both the electric power and everything else (veterinary remedies and so forth). He works in accordance with the technology recommended by a specialist and under the supervision of a veterinarian. After all the expenses he will receive for each chick, which has been turned over (returned?) to the kolkhoz, 6 forints--from the receipts of 1 million forints he will get approximately 100,000 forints. This is if all the chicks survive.

Is 100,000 forints a lot or a little? At the cooperative (Bunczak) receives each month 7,000 forints, his wife receives 2,000. The minifarm, at which five people of different ages and different skill work a different amount of time, provides the family with nearly 8,000 forints more a month. But this, let us note, is for very difficult and, judging from the negligible yield of poultry, skilled labor. Incidentally, if the "family" farm provides income of 150,000 forints, a tax is levied on it--1 percent; if the income is 200,000, the tax is 4 percent.

So is the "millionaire" (Bunczak) really a kulak, a kurkul? Only a parasite, who has, of course, envying eyes, is capable of saying this, while you will never get him to give an answer about how to work.

The "family" farm on the private plot under such conditions is being transformed into the most unique thing, a kolkhoz public minifarm. Therefore, I hesitated to call (Pal) the owner in the traditional sense of the word, although who is he, except the owner, if he receives income from the farm! The advantage of the "family" farm lies in the fact that it makes it possible to use the waste of the household and to utilize those manpower resources, which cannot be used at a large facility--a plant, a sovkhov, a kolkhoz.

The "family" farms help to cultivate the sense of being the master of the land. This is a new form of socialist ownership, which is promoting the increase of the efficiency of socialist production and the acceleration of the growth rate of agriculture.

It is noteworthy that the success of "family" farms in animal husbandry suggested the idea to also test this means of the organization of labor in plant growing. At some sovkhovs the capacities of the wine-making plants are not fully loaded. Such sovkhovs ought to expand the areas for vineyards, but at this moment there are no

idle assets for this. The board of directors is offering the workers and employees, who want to engage in viticulture, plots with an area of up to 0.3 hectares on the following terms.

The sovkhos is providing the future viticulturists with high quality planting stock, is planting the vineyard and is providing the equipment for taking care of it. The person who received the plot pays for all these services. Moreover, he is obligated to carry out on this plot all the orders of the sovkhos specialists.

"Why, then, is this entire complicated venture necessary?" the reader will ask. It turns out that it is necessary: its implementation ensures a substantial increase of production. For, in spite of all the mechanization, in the same viticulture there is still manual labor, which requires particular conscientiousness and skill. For example, the pruning of the vine. It is possible to pay for this operation subject to the number of pruned plants, to the tilled area. But the point here is not to work quickly, but to know: these plants here already need to be pruned, while it is still too early to prune these. And at times the person, who fulfills the two norms, can ruin the future harvest. Would they understand in any family a person of a different mold, who works conscientiously and therefore receives for work half as much as his neighbor? For there are more than enough operations, which require a super-conscientious attitude, in the same viticulture. Jozsef Janik, the director of the Kiskoros Sovkhos, cites the following example. At the general vineyard in each row two or three vines were in disorder. What is to be done here? Should a worker be sent to replace these vines? He will spend a considerable amount of time, but will receive next to nothing for his labor--for it is not a large order.

Here in order to avoid such situations, at the Kiskoros Sovkhos they decided to test a new form of production relations. The "owner" of the plot, who paid for the services of the sovkhos during its cultivation, becomes the owner (here not in quotation marks) of the grown grapes: the more he harvests, the more visible the effectiveness of his personal expenditures will be. Who under such conditions will work just anyhow, if only to fulfill the customary norms? A person is not an enemy to himself. The sovkhos is also relying on this. And it is not mistaken. The first experiment showed that the yield of grapes on the plots is nearly twofold greater than the usual yield. That is what it means to overcome estrangement from the result of labor!

I will add that this year the sovkhos set aside more than 30 hectares for those who wish. Consequently, a tract of land, which is quite suitable for machine tilling, is forming. The plots, I will note, are being allotted not only to those who work at the sovkhos, but also to city dwellers. And in order to interest people even more in cooperation, the sovkhos is concluding agreements with them for a long period--for 10 and even 30 years, with the right of inheritance. Indeed, the sovkhos can cancel the agreement ahead of time, if the technology of the operations is violated.

The grapes from these plots are delivered to the sovkhos at the average price which has formed in the given region. A portion of them is sent to the sovkhos wine-making plant, and the owner of the plot receives in addition a certain percentage of the profit of the plant. Personal and public interests in this case have been successfully combined, and such a form of cooperation, which promotes the increase of agricultural products, is beginning to be actively developed.

One would now like to know: To what form of ownership is it possible to assign the enormous vineyard, which has been invisibly broken down into plots, which is tilled mainly by the sovkhos and the products of which go to the sovkhos? Private? Personal? It seems that it can be assigned only to public, socialist ownership. It must simply be understood that both private ownership and public ownership can have the most diverse forms, and we have probably discovered far from all of them for ourselves. (In speaking about ownership, I have in mind not the legal interpretation of this term: "my shirt," "my suitcase," but a more complex interpretation, which includes the entire set of production relations.)

In the report "On the Food Program of the USSR for the Period to 1990 and the Steps on Its Implementation" L. I. Brezhnev noted: "The solution of the food problem presumes the further development of the productive forces of agriculture and the increase of the capacities of the processing industry. But this is one aspect of the matter. Another, no less important one is the improvement of production relations."

The work in Hungarian agriculture is now proceeding in precisely these directions.

3

In the atmosphere, which was created owing to the changes in the economic mechanism, those Hungarian kolkhozes and sovkhos, which were under relatively better economic and natural conditions, developed most rapidly. It is they that began before the others to sow their fields with superelite seed, the breeding herd began to grow rapidly precisely at them; on this testing ground, of course, it was decided first of all to use the industrial technology of the production of agricultural products, which ensures its previously unheard of scale and at the same time large revenues. Well, and what about the farms which are not able to stand firmly on their feet and make progress?

In the Hungarian National Planning Office they told me that even now such farms are not at all few. Only a third of all the public farms of the country are operating well, another third can be grouped with the average farms, while the remainder are weak, they are providing considerably fewer products than is necessary and possible. The food problem cannot be solved with only the strong farms. All the kolkhozes and sovkhos must be brought up to the level of the leading ones. But how?

The simplest solution is to redistribute in part the revenues of the strong farms in favor of the weaker ones. A tested mechanism of such redistribution is the unification of a rich kolkhoz with a poor one. For in this case, having become larger, the farm should seemingly operate even more productively. Hungarian economists have carefully checked how correct the idea of the obvious profitability of the consolidation of collective farms is. And here is what occurred.

I give the floor to one of the economists who studied this problem, Ferenc (Donat). In the article "The Industrialization of Collective Agriculture in Hungary," which was published in the economics journal (KOSGAZDASAGI SZEMLE), he writes:

"At the farms, which take up a large area, the cost of the produced output, the effectiveness of the used assets, the productivity of the main labor and the profit should be on the average higher, while the expenditures should be less than at farms which take up a smaller area. However, statistical data do not confirm

this." It is not at all the size of the area, but the level of specialization and the capital-labor ratio that determine the success of one farm or another. The managers of the middle and upper level of regional management are inclined to speed up the unification, since "owing to it it is possible to eliminate unprofitable co-operatives, which not only cause extra worries, but also ruin the idea, which forms in the highest organs about the activity of these managers."

All the leading Hungarian specialists, with whom I had occasion to speak, unanimously condemned any attempts to redistribute the revenues of strong farms in favor of weak ones.

Precisely the strong farms, they said, feed the country, therefore one must worry about their health in the same way as about the health of weak farms.

The assets for improving the economy of the lagging farms are being sought first of all at these very farms.

I happened to hear from medical people that it is impossible to cure a patient if he himself does not want to be cured, if he does not strive to help the physician. Hungarian economists and managers began the "treatment" of the weak farms, I would say, with the rehabilitation of old methods of work.

Here is what it is a question of. During the period of the intensification and industrialization of agriculture Hungarian specialists in defiance, it would seem, of fashion and logic declared that in certain cases both the extensive and traditional technology of producing agricultural products is also quite a good thing. Of course, it is very good if a cow yields 6,000-8,000 l of milk a year, but not every cow is like that, and for this one must feed it "with a spoon," and besides how must one feed it and with what. It is obvious that it is better to ride in a carriage than to stand in the road next to a vehicle, which you do not know how either to drive or to repair. It is better to pasture a cow in the traditional manner in the meadow, obtaining 3,000-3,500 l of inexpensive milk, than, by counting on a miracle, to lock it in a castle-barn and doom oneself to colossal losses. The rehabilitation of the traditional production technology enabled the weak farms to increase their revenue, so as to come closer then to the economic maturity, with which the thorough intensification, and then the industrialization of agriculture begin.

The determination in each specific case of the proportions of traditional and industrial production is one of the important components of the Hungarian strategy of the development of agriculture.

Such an approach saves the weak farms from losses. But money and the ability to spend it sensibly are needed in order to achieve the appropriate growth rate of production.

Gabriella (Kakuchi), a young, likeable woman, is in charge of the suburban (Feher Akaszt) kolchoz, which has already been spoken about (incidentally, at the Hungarian cooperatives the voting is secret, the chairman is elected for 5 years). Gabriella is a prominent public figure: she is the deputy chairwoman of the All-Hungarian Council of Women, and this, in my opinion, is recognition of not only her lofty human qualities, but also the achievements of the kolchoz which she manages.

Gabriella has known the kolkhoz since her childhood. She graduated from school here. She returned here after graduating from an agricultural technical school. She worked first as an accountant, then as the chief accountant, while in 1974 they elected her chairman.

"In 1964 there was a single tractor at our kolkhoz," Gabriella related. "The main manpower was women, and they were of fair age. The men went to the city, for it is nearby. The wages were low, the working and living conditions were also unappealing. And although the kolkhoz is not far from the capital, it was very poor."

I ask how the kolkhoz was able "to make its way into the world," expecting that in response I would hear about agrotechnical and zootechnical measures, about various kinds of campaigns for the tightening up of labor discipline, about assistance from outside. But I heard something entirely different.

Gabriella, like everyone, understood perfectly well that you will not achieve the profitability of a farm, if you do not increase sharply the yield of cereals and the productivity of livestock. Like everyone, she knew that for this it is necessary to invest a huge amount of capital in production. Where does one get it? A somewhat unexpected decision was made. After consulting the members of the cooperative, Gabriella went to the city and proposed to one of the plants to turn over to it some shop in the village. After some time an agreement was concluded, and a shop of light-weight metal structural components, which are used for the most diverse prefabricated construction in both agriculture and industry, was based at the kolkhoz. The plant bound itself to supply raw metal for the shop. It gained in the sense that it freed production area for complex and expensive operations and obtained an opportunity to employ the freed workers in much more productive labor. Is it wise in the capital, where every workplace costs an enormous amount of money, to keep quite simple types of production, which do not require high skill?

They located the shop in the building of the old poultry farm, which before that was vacant. The same men who previously traveled daily to the city to perform this work, came to the kolkhoz for a man's job.

Gabriella (Kakuchi) and engineer (Deru Dyurasik), chief of the shop of metal structural components, showed me the shop.

I will not tell about the production technology. I will cite only figures. In all 170 people, mainly men, work here. The gross output is 150-180 million forints, the net profit of the kolkhoz is 25 million forints.

In this case the social aspect of the matter is also important. The 170 men at the kolkhoz, where 98 percent were women, is already a sign of the normalization of the health of the labor collective. And the millions of forints, which the new shop has brought to the farm, is the "initial accumulation."

After the shop of light-weight metal structural components others also appeared at the kolkhoz--electrical equipment, rubber parts, carpentry items, coffee packing. In Budapest they believe that there are types of jobs, in which it is not at all mandatory to engage in the city, where a person travels to the enterprise in expensive transportation and lives in an expensive apartment.

I would like to direct the attention of the reader not to the technological, but to the economic aspect of such a solution of the question of the "initial accumulation." All these industrial shops are by no means branches of the corresponding enterprises, but are completely independent kolkhoz production sections. The property of the kolkhoz, in other words.

The city enterprises gave up to the kolkhoz not only the labor operation, but also all the income which it yields. The kolkhoz itself seeks clients and partners and itself establishes economic relations with them, while taking into account the principle of reciprocity and those state instructions which regulate the corresponding types of activity.

When a kolkhoz begins to engage in the production of nails, bolts, knife switches and another industrial selection, among people, who care excessively for the interests of rural production, suspicion immediately arises: Will not this secondary activity hinder the development of agriculture directly? This question also arose in Hungary. Until recently it was also believed here that one precludes the other. However, practical experience is completely refuting the doubts of this type. Last year, 1981, was very unfavorable for the agriculture of Hungary, especially in its central regions. The (Feher Akacz) Kolkhoz ran a loss of about 20 million forints from directly rural production. But the industrial production of the kolkhoz, in which about 1,500 people are employed, yielded a profit of 60 million forints. Consequently, it was possible to make ends meet. This year the conditions of rural production are forming better, and the kolkhoz hopes to derive here a profit of not less than 15 million forints, which will be backed by the revenues of the industrial shops. Considerable revenues--about 90 million forints. Hence, industrial production is not a hindrance, but a direct helper of agriculture.

When they understood this in Hungary, industrial production in the countryside began to be encouraged in every possible way. At all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which I had occasion to visit, there are several industrial shops, moreover, as a rule, they are housed in primitive buildings and are furnished with primitive equipment--other equipment is not required.

Peter (Serdahey), chief of the the Main Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry of the Hungarian National Planning Office, told me about the tactics which the state is following with respect to "urban" industry in the countryside.

First of all it must be taken into account that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, when organizing industrial shops, also assume the risk connected with this. The kolkhoz and sovkhos, when organizing, say, the production of brick, know beforehand that it will have to compete with the state sector.

Therefore, they rely here not on the mass nature, but on the originality, refinement and individuality of production. Accordingly the products are more expensive. In the creation of industrial production sections there can be no anarchy, since the All-Hungarian Council of Cooperative Farms takes into account the overall situation of one sector or another. It recommends that industrial shops be created on an interfarm basis, on the principle of proportionate participation, so that their size would be optimal.

"At present," Peter (Serdahey) says, "at the kolkhozes of the country there are approximately 1,600 industrial shops and 2,000 shops for the processing of agricultural raw materials. Moreover, there are service and construction enterprises. All this ancillary activity is helping agriculture significantly. In the value of the gross output it takes up approximately one-third, while in the profit it takes up much more."

Thus, the method of the "initial accumulation," which was used at the (Feher Akacz) Kolkhoz, is not an exception, but the norm of the improvement of the economy of rural enterprises.

Industrial production in the structure of Hungarian agriculture is not an end in itself, but a means of expediting the increase of the rural product directly. The monetary income from this type of activity is used for the modernization of livestock farms and the financing of measures which increase the yield of the fields. This is necessary especially as the profitability of agriculture still remains inadequate to immediately implement the program of the retooling of production and the improvement of the way of life in the countryside.

The achievements of technical progress are being adopted in a very original way.

Some people think that it is very simple to learn to play, say, an accordion: it is sufficient to buy a textbook for self-instruction. There are people who think in the same categories with respect to economics. However, the new production method, which has proven itself in practice at some farm, will not at all show its advantages automatically at other farms. It is necessary to know how to test and use it. It is necessary to have skill.

And it is here that the leading farms, which have assimilated in practice some methods or others of increasing the productivity of rural production, are coming to the aid of weaker farms. They are doing this for a specific fee, and guarantee the end result. Those farms, which introduce advanced production technology on the fields and at the farms of other kolkhozes and sovkhoez, are called gestor farms. "Gestor," it was explained to me, is a Latin word and is translated approximately as follows: "the carrier of technical and business success." At the (Feher Akacz) Kolkhoz on the building of the dairy products farms I saw a table on which the farms, which are responsible for the introduction here of advanced technology, appear. The farm of the neighboring village of (Hernad) "peddles" its know-how in poultry raising. At the Kiskoros Sovkhoz I familiarized myself in detail with the activity of the gestor in horticulture. In the orchards of this sovkhoez the apple trees yielded a small crop. Some 5 years ago they turned to their neighbor, the (Hossu Hedi) Sovkhoz, which is famous for its orchards, and asked for help. Specialists from the (Hossu Hedi) Sovkhoz, having studied thoroughly the state of affairs in horticulture of the Kiskoros Sovkhoz, said:

"Your orchard now yields at most 15 tons of apples per hectare. If you listen to our advice and carry out all our instructions, we will guarantee a minimum of 20 tons of apples per hectare. Your profit will increase. For the introduction of advanced technology we wish to receive 3 percent of the increased profit."

An agreement was concluded. The (Hossu Hedi) Sovkhoz not only gave advice generously, but also helped to implement it in practice. It sold to the Kiskoros

Sovkhoz the missing equipment and rented a portion of the equipment for the appropriate fee. In other words, the gestor did not simply recommend advanced technology, but also backed its material and technical aspect. In such a case a weak farm, which at one time was removed from the line for physical assets, since anyhow it could not use them effectively, is now standing in this line with every reason. However, it will receive the assets on the guarantee to repay them by additional output. Incidentally, the orchards of the Kiskoros Sovkhoz have completely confirmed the estimates of the gestor: their yield is now being steadily maintained at the level of 22 quintals per hectare, or else more.

And it is possible to cite many such examples of successful cooperation with the gestors. They attest to the great effectiveness of the form, which was found in Hungary, of introducing the achievements of technical progress in agricultural production.

During my trip through Hungary I keenly sensed that the specialists of all levels are working not separately, not for the sake of the achievement of high indicators only within their own business, but on the basis of the integral logic of the increase of the yields. It is this unity, it seems to me, that also enabled Hungarian agriculture to stand on its feet and advance confidently.

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CSO: 1800/47

NATIONAL

NEW SOVIET TRADITIONS CANNOT BE DECREED 'FROM ABOVE'

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 12, December 1982 pages 57-65 carries a 5400-word article titled "Socialist Traditions and the Formation of the New Man" by A. Koz'min. The article describes the appearance of new revolutionary, military, and labor traditions in the Soviet people but concludes that "traditions must not be decreed and prescribed from above."

CSO: 1800/488

OBKOM SECRETARY ON ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

[Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 2 carries a 2200-word article titled "The Most Important Reserve" by K. Khudyakov, secretary of the Khakass oblast party committee. Khudyakov describes the efforts of his oblast committee to stimulate socialist competition and the activities of a coordination council for this purpose attached to the oblast trade union council.

CSO: 1800/460

ERRORS, CONTRADICTIONS MAR SOVIET COVERAGE OF WORLD SOCCER COMPETITION

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 47-48 carries an 1800-word article titled "What Astonished Nike" by Vladimir Tol'ba. The article provides numerous examples of errors and contradictions in Soviet coverage of the recent world soccer competition in Spain. Different papers gave different numbers for the same day or event; and some papers published obvious errors. In one, for example, Kuwait was placed in Africa; in another, Algeria was renamed

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CSO: 1800/473

NEW JOURNAL PROTECTS NATURE, MANGLES LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 82 p 45 carries a 1400-word article titled "Man-Made Carelessness" by V. Khot'kov. The article reviews the first issues of the new Soviet journal PRIRODA I CHELOVEK ("Nature and Man") and concludes that it has done a good job defending the natural environment but only at the cost of many grammatical errors and other stylistic infelicities. Numerous examples of these are provided.

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JOURNALISTS MUST NOT SET THEMSELVES UP AS EXPERTS ON ALL QUESTIONS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 39-41 carries a 3,000-word article titled "Knowing One's Business" by Vladimir Zhidkov. The article criticizes those journalists who attempt to set themselves up as experts on all questions and who, as a consequence, often cause additional problems both for those they are writing about and for the real experts. It notes that journalists are increasingly specialized but argues that this does not solve all problems.

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REGIONAL

KISELEV ADDRESSES MEETING OF WORKERS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article : "High Evaluation Inspires, Call to New Accomplishments"]

[Text] A meeting dedicated to a greeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the workers of the Belorussian SSR.

The intensive labor of the Belorussian farmers in the anniversary year was crowned by a weighty contribution to implementation of the food program of the country. The republic successfully fulfilled the plan for selling grain to the state. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev warmly greeted the workers of Belorussia for this achievement.

A meeting of the representatives of the republic workers dedicated to the greeting of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, kolkhoz workers, workers of sovkhozes, machine operators, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, and all workers of the Belorussian SSR took place in Minsk on 30 September.

The presidium includes Candidate for membership to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee T. Ya. Kiselev, Chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I. Ye. Ployakov, Chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers A. N. Aksenov, members and candidates for membership to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee office, deputy chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers, the first secretaries, secretaries of the Belorussian Communist Party obkoms and chairmen of the ispolkoms of the oblast Councils of People's Deputies, leaders of ministries and departments, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, leading workers and innovators of agricultural production.

The meeting was opened by Candidate for membership to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee T. Ya. Kiselev.

Hymns of the Soviet Union and the Belorussian SSR were sung.

The honorary presidium in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected to loud applause.

Candidate for membership to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Central Committee T. Ya. Kiselev spoke at the meeting.

T. Ya. Kiselev speaking to those present said that good news has come today to the Belorussian land. Because the republic plan for selling grain to the state has been fulfilled, a greeting has been obtained from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. Permit me to read the text of them greeting. [T. Ya. Kiselev reads the text of the greeting. There is long and prolonged applause.]

Permit me, respected comrades, T. Ya. Kiselev continued, in our name, in the name of the communists and all workers of the Soviet Belorussia to express to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally our sincere thankfulness and warm gratitude for the warm words of the greeting and wishes, for the high evaluation of the activity of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the workers of agriculture of the republic. This evaluation inspires and mobilizes us to new good work and accomplishments.

The workers of Belorussia, and each Soviet republic daily feel the enormous attention and paternal concern on the part of the CPSU Central Committee headed by the leading party and state worker of our time, the indefatigable fighter for communism, peace and social progress, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. A new conformation of this is the recent participation of Leonid Il'ich in the celebration for the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. His warm meetings in Baku with the workers, veterans of the party, Great Patriotic War and labor, with the party and soviet active members is an expression of the truly Leninist style of work which reinforces the unity of the party and people.

The statements and recommendations made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his bright and very pithy speech, in the conversation with the leaders of Azerbaijan have national, all-party importance which directly refers both to our and to your work. They obliged us to work better with great persistence and high results.

T. Ya. Kiselev further noted:

In fulfilling decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the workers of agriculture of the republic are striving to multiply their contribution to the solution to the country's food program. The entire complex of agricultural work has been done in an organized manner on the whole. The weather conditions of this year cannot be called favorable. The grain workers had to work a great deal in order to grow and collect from each hectare 19.8 quintals of grain and grain-legumes. A total of 1.876 million T of grain, including 894,000 T of winter rye was

poured into the granaries of the motherland, which is 239,000 T more than the plan. The assignments were fulfilled by all the oblasts and 106 out of 117 rayons. The plan for realization of variety seeds of grain crops was overfulfilled. Sale of buckwheat and legumes is continuing.

This is achieved by the selfless labor of the kolkhoz workers, the workers of the sovkhoses, and the specialists. This is the result of the great work of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic agencies. Socialist competition which is widely developed in the republic played an important role for sowing and harvesting the crop. The initiators, as is known, were the workers of the Stolinskiy, Zel'venskiy and Khoynikiy Rayons.

The workers of the Grodnen Oblast (first secretary of the party obkom Leonid Gerasimovich Kletskov, chairman of the oblispolkom Sergey Terent'yevich Kabyak) achieved the best indicators, having obtained 25.8 quintals of grain from a hectare.

T. Ya. Kiselev named the region in which the harvest of grain was from 27 to 31 quintals. These were the Grodnenskiy Rayon (secretary of the party raykom A. I. Belyakova, chairman of the rayispolkom R. A. Olizarovich, head of the administration of agriculture I. I. Kurzenkov), the Ostrovetskiy Rayon (secretary of the party raykom T. I. Misuno, chairman of the rayispolkom L. A. Belobokaya, head of the administration of agriculture N. V. Galay), Korelichski Rayon (secretary of the raykom I. A. Bazevich, chairman of the rayispolkom Ye. N. Vyrko, head of the administration of agriculture I. S. Vel'koshinskiy), Volkovysskiy rayon (secretary of the gorkom M. I. Girut', chairman of the rayispolkom M. V. Zhebrak, head of the administration of agriculture I. D. Dubrovskiy), Berestovitskiy Rayon (secretary of the raykom N. M. Rybak, chairman of the rayispolkom I. K. Vil'chevskiy, head of the administration of agriculture V. S. Lupach), Nesvizhskiy Rayon (secretary of the raykom A. N. Bychek, chairman of the rayispolkom M. N. Khudaya, head of the administration of agriculture K. K. Khven'ko).

The leading farms which had a great labor victory were named: the kolkhoz "Progress" of the Grodnenskiy Rayon (chairman A. I. Dubko, secretary of the party organization V. A. Revyako, chief agronomist V. N. Nikolayenko) where 46 quintals of grain were obtained from a hectare; kolkhoz imeni Gastello of the Minskiy Rayon (chairman Ye. S. Livshits, secretary of the party organization M. G. Timoshenko, chief agronomist Z. S. Zhdanets) which collected 42 quintals of grain from the hectare; the kolkhoz "Rodina" of the Ostrovetskiy Rayon (chairman V. I. Adakhovskiy, secretary of the party organization Ya. B. Trishina, chief agronomist V. I. Sil'vanovich) which collected 41.1 quintals of grain from the hectare; the educational farm "Prinemanskiy" of the Grodnenskiy Rayon (director A. A. Grudinko, secretary of the party organization I. M. Yurchenko, chief agronomist T. I. Zenkevich) which also obtained 41.1 quintals of grain from the hectare; the kolkhoz "Put' Lenina" of the Ostrovetskiy Rayon (chairman M. A. Valuyevich, secretary of the party organization V. A. Komar, chief agronomist V. V. Slesarchik) which grew 41.1 quintals of grain from the hectare.

A harvest of grain of 35 and more quintals from the hectare was collected by the workers of the kolkhozes "Osnezhitskiy" of the Pinskiy Rayon, "27th part s"yezd of the Stolinskiy, imeni the Red Army of the Vitebskiy, imeni Lenin and imeni Uritskiy Gomel'skiy, imeni Dzerzhinskiy and "Svetlyy put'" of the Molodechnenskiy, "Leninskiy put'" of the Slutskiy, "Bol'shevik" of the

Volkovysskiy, "Path to Communism" of the Grodneskiy, imeni Kalinin and "Red October" of the Ostrovetskiy, "First of May" of the Shchuchinskiy, the sovkhoses "Korelichy" of the Korelichski, "Skidel'skiy" of the Glodnenskiy, "Ryten'skiy" of the Ostrovetskiy, "Staro-Borisov" of the Borisovski, experimental bases "Shchuchin" of the Shchuchinskiy "Pogorodno" of the Voronovski Rayons. In the republic 112 kolkhozes and sovkhoses grew 30 and more quintals of grain from a hectare.

These are the collectives, stressed T. Ya. Kiselev, where the efficiency of farming is high, and the style of management is modern. All the farms of the republic must be armed with their experience!

He further stated:

"Thousands of our machine operators have shown samples of true labor heroism, skill and knack, and I would say courage in the struggle for grain. It is especially pleasant for me to name the most excellent of them. These are the right-flank workers of socialist competition, the combine operators: Hero of Socialist Labor N. A. Korotkevich from the sovkhos "Kormyanskiy" of the Kormyanskiy Rayon; Hero of Socialist Labor G. M. Kotlayrov from the kolkhoz "Oktyabr'" from the Vetkovski Rayon; Hero of Socialist Labor L. V. Sakovski from the kolkhoz "Oktyabr'" of the Khoyniki Rayon; A. M. Demidenko from the horse farm of the Vetkovski Rayon; N. A. Drozdov from the kolkhoz imeni Kalinin from the Zhlobinski Rayon; A. A. Shlapakov from the sovkhos "Tucha" from the Kletski Rayon; A. V. Astaf'yev from the kolkhoz "Komintern" of the Belynichski Rayon; I. S. Kalantay from the kolkhoz imeni A. M. Voronetskiy of the Berestovitski Rayon; A. Ye. Shevkun from the sovkhos "Dnepr" from the Orshanski Rayon; L. S. Maslyak from the kolkhoz imeni Lenin of the Ivanovski Rayon, who milled 600-1,000 and more tons of grain.

Many thanks to you, the famous guardsmen of the harvesting toil for your selfless labor!

In the name of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the BSSR Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev warmly thanked the farmers, machine operators, leaders and specialist of the farms, scientists, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol workers, workers of the cities, students and soldiers, all those who made their labor contribution to the successful fulfillment of the most important corn growing commandment!

In giving what is due to what has been obtained, T. Ya. Kiselev continued, we do not have the right to forget about the imminent matters, the occurring shortcomings and the unresolved questions. Today it is impossible not to speak of the fact that in the republic not all of the farms have been able to withstand the complications of nature, to actuate all the reserves in the struggle for harvest, and at the same time guarantee the fulfillment of the plans for grain production. There are kolkhozes and sovkhoses which have collected less than 10 quintals from a hectare. In the Mogilev Oblast there are 31 of these farms, in the Vitebsk there are 13, and in the Gomel' there are 10. In 11 regions, the harvest of grain crops was below 15 quintals. It is necessary for the cadres of these kolkhozes and sovkhoses, as well as the regions, and all of us to draw the correct conclusions from the lessons of this year and to persistently study from the leading workers how to obtain stably high harvests under any weather conditions.

The workers of the village now have many important and urgent tasks. It is necessary to rapidly complete harvesting of potatoes and sell them to the state. We have to universally start harvesting the sugar beets and fodder root crops without delay. It is impossible to slow down the rise of the flax trusts. We are faced with fulfilling a large volume of work for harvesting vegetables and fruits. It is important, as comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the triumphant meeting in Baku, to preserve each kilogram of grown grain, vegetables, fruits, and potatoes, and to bring all the field products to the consumer.

It is necessary even now to create a reliable base for harvesting for next year. Now, when sowing of the winter wheat has been completed, we should more actively purchase fertilizers, lime the acid soils, do the autumn plowing, prepare the seeds, repair the free equipment, and organize training of the cadres. In short, it is necessary to do everything so that in 1983 each kolkhoz and sovkhos will obtain the maximum highest harvest of grains and other agricultural crops.

We should persistently continue purchase of hay, hay feed, silage, grass meal, and to use all the reserves for supplementing feeds. Without procrastinating, it is necessary to complete preparation of the animal husbandry facilities, feed shops, mechanisms for the coming wintering of cattle. All of this must be aimed at guaranteeing in the winter an increase in production and purchasing of products of animal husbandry.

In a word, T. Ya. Kiselev said, we are faced with doing a lot in order to answer in the best way the greeting of Lenoid Il'ich Brezhnev, and to worthily meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In conclusion, T. Ya. Kiselev in the name of the communists, and all workers of the republic assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Lenoid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the workers of the cities and villages of the Soviet Belorussia will apply all of their efforts and knowledge for successful implementation of the historical decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and realization of the country's food program!

(The speech of T. Ya. Kiselev was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

The first secretary of the Grodno Belorussian Communist Party obkom L. G. Kletskov who then spoke said: the warm greeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in relation to the fulfillment by the republic of the plan for selling grain to the state was greeted with joy by the workers of the Grodno Oblast.

In this year which was difficult in weather conditions, the workers of the village strive to do everything in order to increase the good harvest. The combine operators, truck drivers and tractor drivers harvested the grain crop in an organized manner. The grain lines and grain reception stations, and repair subdivisions operated accurately. Operating in a unified complex, rapidly and smoothly, they guaranteed timely harvesting with minimum losses, and early fulfillment of the plan for selling grain to the state.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations acted as true organizers and educators of the masses. The front-line role of the communists and Komsomls in this responsible period was displayed everywhere.

The farms of the oblast sowed the winter crops in time and with high quality. Now harvesting and sale to the state of potatoes, vegetables, flax, and sugar beets is underway. The purchase of feed and the autumn plowing are continuing. Gain in weight of the cattle and milk yield are increasing, and their sale to the state has risen.

At the same time, we are faced with a lot of work and unresolved problems. Interruptions in the supply of the farms with fuel, oil, spare parts, construction materials and metal has a negative effect. There is a shortage in truck transport. There is a worse supply of cars for loading potatoes than in previous years. There is a shortage of proper organization and business-like manner among the leaders and specialists of individual farms.

The communists and all workers of the oblast, persistently overcoming the difficulties without sparing effort and energy, will work to implement the country's food program.

The leading combine operator of the sovkhos "Kormyanskiy", Hero of Socialist Labor N. A. Korotkevich warmly thanks the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for the high estimate of the grain growing labor in the name of the communists and all workers of the Kormyanskiy Rayon. The words about grain in the book of L. I. Brezhnev "Virgin Land" will remain imprinted in my mind forever, he said, a simple machine operator: "there is grain, there will be a song. Grain will always be the most important product, a measure of all valuables." This year the distinguished machine operator together with his son milled 1,032 tons of grain. It is to their merit that the sovkhos fulfilled the plan for selling grain to the state by 125 percent. The region as a whole successfully coped with the assignment.

The people who live in the same village as N. A. Korotkevich from Korot'ki work intensively and live well. In the last 3 years alone, 57 families have obtained apartments with all the conveniences, a kindergarten, asphalt road, House of Machine Operators have been built. Construction of a trade center is being finished. In response to the concern of the party, the workers of the fields and farms are striving to do more to implement the country's food program. The crew of N. A. Korotkevich has been obliged in the future to achieve even higher grain outputs and to reach new labor frontiers.

The warm greetings and good wishes of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev oblige us to work even more purposefully, and more persistently in order to significantly increase the harvest of grains and production of animal husbandry products, the first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Nesvizh raykom, A. N. Bychek said at the meeting. In the region an average of 27.2 quintals of grain are currently obtained from each hectare, and in the kolkhoz imeni Kalin, sovkhoses "Sveklovichnyy," "Drutskovshchizna" over 30 quintals. The farmers of the region have sold to the state a thousand tons of grain above the plan. There is no decrease in the rhythm of work of the Nesvizh farms even now. After sowing the winter crops and harvesting potatoes in fields, sugar beets were laid in, the autumn plowing was done, and the feed reserves

were supplemented for the pen period. The heat of competition is high even among the animal husbandry workers. Having fulfilled the 9-month plan for selling milk and meat to the state ahead of schedule, they are planning to produce 800 quintals of mild and 175 quintals of meat for 100 ha of agricultural fields. The farms of the region, preparing for wintering of the cattle, have repaired and reconstructed all of the animal husbandry facilities and feed shops. They have taken measures so that each kilogram of fodder is consumed economically, with the greatest output.

In the bread loaf of the republic there is the following percentage: today an average of 35.5 quintals of grains are collected and in my brigade, 45.3 quintals from each hectare, Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, brigade foreman of the Order of Lenin kolkhoz "Osnezhitskiy" of the Pinskiy Rayon L. N. Zhurbilo announced at the meeting. A total of 1, 800 tons of grain have been poured into the state corn bins. The kolkhoz with honor has passed the difficult test in controlling the elements. The machine operators have a great merit in this work, they are true masters of their work. The tractor drivers and combine drivers Mikhail Narivonchik, Petr Sherikov, and Mikhail Vasyutich worked excellently.

We, the workers of Osnezhitsa feel especial responsibility for fulfillment of the food program. Our experience was approved by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. The demand from the leading workers and the right-flank leaders is stricter.

The kolkhoz considers it a real task to bring the average annual collection of grain in this five-year plan to 10,000 tons. This will mean that each hectare of grain field must yield 50 quintals of grain. In solving this problem, we sowed the winter crops in an organized manor. The farm coped ahead of schedule with fulfillment of the plans for 9 months for production and sale to the state of milk and meat.

The collective of the Order of Lenin kolkhoz "Progress" of the Grodnenskiy Rayon is persistently struggling for fulfillment of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and socialist commitments in honor of the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR. This year 46.3 quintals of grain and 289 quintals of potatoes were obtained from a hectare, the plans for sale of animal husbandry products to the state were significantly overfulfilled. The collective purposefully, on a planned basis, is developing its economy. A total of R 3.8 million was the 9 month profit of the farm with profitability of production 62 percent.

The high estimation of our common work is honorable and obliges us to achieve even higher limits, the chairman of the kolkhoz, Hero of Socialist Labor A. I. Dubko said in his speech. The farmers are now ending the field work, planting the anniversary garden, and putting organic fertilizers under the future harvest. A total of 28 quintals of feed has been purchased for every 10,000 head of cattle. In response to the greeting of L. I. Brezhnev, the workers of the kolkhoz have been obliged to sell 20 tons of meat and 250 tons of mild in addition to the annual plan.

The workers of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor kolkhoz imeni Kirov in the Shklovskiy Rayon, the chief agronomist of the farm N. I. Nikonova reported, in competing for a worthy meeting of the anniversary of the country, guaranteed fulfillment of the planned assignments and socialist commitments of 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Today they have a good combative mood. Party organization and the administration of the kolkhoz are showing great concern for the construction of housing, and build-up of the populated areas. A good shift is growing up in the families of the villagers, over 500 children. Recently an excellent childrens combine was started up.

The experience of the farm in which obtaining of stable good harvests is guaranteed, convincingly indicates that the reserves for increasing the production of agricultural products are great, and they can and need to be used. The workers of the kolkhoz have adopted the commitment to obtain in 1983 42 quintals of grain, 10 quintals of flax fiber from each hectare and to produce 450 quintals of meat on 100 hectares of agricultural crops.

In response to the greeting of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, to his advice and remarks made in Baku, the speaker stressed, we will work even better.

The secretary of the party organization of the farm N. S. Shkirando spoke about the weighty results of the work of the communist, and all workers in the Order of the Red Banner of Labor kolkhoz imeni Red Army of the Vitebskiy Rayon. The plan of supplies to the state of grain has been fulfilled here by 115 percent. By the Day of the Soviet Constitution, the assignment for sale of potatoes to the state will be significantly overfulfilled. The kolkhoz fulfilled the annual plan for sale of meat by 1 September as well.

The speaker stressed that all of this has been obtained because of the constant mobilizing work of the party organization, the correct arrangement of communists at the decisive sections of production, the good-conscience attitude to work, high degree of organization and discipline of the kolkhoz workers and the specialists of agriculture. Among them are the shock workers of communist labor machine operators N. A. Bordunov, V. N. Sivitiskiy, I. K. Babakhin, field workers K. I. Chernyshev, P. Z. Morozova, N. V. Klimenkova, animal husbandry workers N. P. Zhuleva, G. N. Yanochkina, M. U. Solov'yanov and many others.

The tractor builders are also making a feasible contribution to the national struggle for grain, further strengthening and development of agriculture, said the core maker of the Minsk tractor plant, Hero of Socialist Labor L. A. Demchenko. Concerned for improvement in the technical level of the manufactured machines, the collective of the enterprise is successfully working on fulfillment of the adopted socialist commitments. Examples of highly productive labor have been shown by the competition participants during the intensive watches in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. More than 500 leading workers have already completed the assignment for the 2 years of the five-year plan.

Great assistance is being given to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses under patronage of the Logoyskiy Rayon. In this year alone, the efforts of the plant workers have led to laying-in of over 10,000 T of greens, 100 tractors have been repaired, the farms have received 53,000 rubles worth of spare parts, and they have been given cooperation in constructing hay containers and the fulfillment of other agricultural work.

The student of the Belorussian Institute of Mechanization of Agriculture Sergy Sen'ko related: this year thousands of my classmates, working intensively together with the student teams at the facilities of the agricultural-industrial complex of the republic, have fulfilled a volume of work worth 22 million rubles. If you gather together into one all that has been built by the Belorussian students in the village, then you will obtain an enormous modern farm where there will be animal husbandry complexes, garages, warehouses for storage of fertilizers, houses, kindergartens and houses of culture.

The work in the student mechanized teams which have been working in the republic fields for the second year already has become for us a true intensive Komsomol work. In this toil the fighters have harvested about 3,000 hectares of grains and laid in over 25,000 tons of feed. The labor semester continues even now. A total of 145,000 students of VUZ's and technical schools of the republic are helping the village workers in the harvest and the fulfillment of plans for sale of potatoes to the state.

We assure our native party, and the Soviet government that the task set before us will be fulfilled, and we will justify the high trust of the motherland.

The participants of the meeting adopted the greeting letter to the CPSU Central Committee, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was declared closed. The hymns of the Soviet Union and the Belorussian SSR were sung.

9035

CSO: 1800/122

REGIONAL

NEW EDUCATION-LABOR CAMP ESTABLISHED IN TURKMEN SSR

Ashkhabad SOVET TRUKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 August 1982 p 4

[Article by A. Durdyev, deputy of Turkmenistan SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "There Is No Place For Parasitism Among Us"]

[Text] The communist view of work is that the work obligation of society be fulfilled honorably and correctly, that the work order be observed, that one labor conscientiously and, that by approaching work in an organized manner, it be done energetically. Soviet men, by doing these, are thinking correctly and they demonstrate a true example of heroism in labor.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Report to the 26th congress of our party, said: "The majority of Soviet men work honestly and competently. They lawfully and intelligently make use of the privileges given them by society and guard the peoples' property. However, there are not a few among us who give little to the state and take much from it."

In fact, it is no secret that there are such men in our society. Such people avoid work useful to society, manifest parasitism and vagabondism and, thus, live at the expense of honest workers.

But how and for what reason do parasitism and vagabondism appear? There are a number of reasons. Here are some of them.

Some people think they can live off society without fulfilling their work obligation. They forget the saying "he who doesn't work, doesn't eat." Others, working nowhere, try to get along on someone else's means of subsistence.

Low-thinking people, disdaining work, violate the general laws of socialist existence. They grossly violate the norms of the moral order in the family, the school, production and way of life. Religious people avoiding work useful to society are also met with. One should also mention those who deceive their minds with alcohol, are unengaged in work and pass their days in a drunken state.

Parasites and vagabonds steal and plunder the property of the state and citizens, they lie and betray, occupy themselves with speculation and draw unstable people under their influence thus deflecting them from a straight road.

Let's give some examples. Workers of the internal affairs section of the Ashkhabad city rayispolkom arrested K. Gurbanov for theft. He had not worked for four months and became a parasite. The parasitic G. Zakharaov and R. Chunin who live in Tashauz city were taken for hooliganistic activities. For such acts they were arraigned for criminal responsibility.

Some of the parasites and vagabonds are fugitives. Recently workers of the internal affairs section apprehended two of the vagabonds. One of them, Aleksandr Petrovich Petrov, was born in Gor'kiy Oblast'. He worked for fifteen years and is single. Since November 1981 he has not worked anywhere. As a consequence of drinking alcohol he became a vagabond. As for Viktor Katunin, he was born in Vol'sk city in Saratov oblast'. He has not worked since 5 September 1981. He is separated from his wife. He was supposed to pay child support for his little daughter. Refusing to pay support, he took up vagabondage. Certainly the number of such men is few, and their number becomes fewer every year.

In our country a number of normative documents directed against parasitism and vagabondism have been accepted. Taking direction from these decrees, internal affairs organs of our republic have strengthened the struggle against vagabondism. They are turning people who live a vagabond life. Such people, who have been summoned into internal affairs organs, have been made to feel they should not commit acts harmful to society. They are compelled to look for work and find it within a month and, in the course of this time, they are given the possibility to turn to the ispolkoms of local Soviets of peoples deputies in areas where they live. Should such people, however, refrain from finding work or changing their way of life, they are subject to criminal responsibility. For example, in the course of last year, 135 people who evaded job placement were sentenced for criminal responsibility under Article 238 of the Turkmenistan SSR Criminal Code.

Here the basic objective is not only in arresting vagabonds for criminal responsibility, but is devoted to making them go to work. Practical research reveals that 90 per cent of those who have fallen into vagabondism are capable of working, have a skill and could work in various branches of the economy. Thus, in 1981, an education-labor camp was established within the system of the Turkmen USSR Internal Affairs Ministry in the settlement of Neftezavodsk in order to direct people who have fallen into vagabondism into work useful to society and to teach them productive skills necessary to the economy. In establishing this camp the work experience of fraternal Uzbekistan was studied.

According to decrees of the people court vagabonds are taken to the education-labor camp in Neftezavodsk. Last year 752 were sent to this camp. Those kept there are separated according to skills and drawn into

work useful to society. If they have no production skills, they are taught the professional-technical knowledge necessary to them. Here they are compelled to think about general principles of laws relating to working, they are given an insight into the conditions for finding work and they work in construction.

Those detained in the camp are taught to preserve order, to love work, to acquire professional work habits and to engage themselves in work useful to society. Thus, the basic question is to establish a production basis here. At present this question is being successfully resolved. Those detained in the education-labor camps are not only released after the sentence period defined by the court, but also prior to the times established by the court. To them is given a work register, a testimonial establishing their qualifications in a skill, their work accomplished is fully reckoned, and they are supplied with personal documents. After this, those pursuing true work have the possibility of working on a labor collective.

In the struggle against parasitism and vagabondism the role of local soviets of peoples deputies is great. Job placement and social welfare sections of ispolkoms, commissions conducting work with adolescents and youths, and measures to employ parasites and vagabonds must be implemented. In implementing such measures the role of social organizations and work collectives must also be great. The work collectives, which form the nucleus of Soviet society, must be viewed as an example in this work and, in directing those violating the work order, must take prophylactic measures. The work collectives must be the primary school in educating parasites and vagabonds to find work useful to society.

One of the important duties of the internal affairs organs, workers of the court and the procuracy is to implement prophylactic measures for parasites and vagabonds. They must be active in this work as well as organizers to protect the social order. If the concerns of the state organs, the work collective and the majority of the broader society unite, there will be an end to parasitism and vagabondism.

CSO: 1835/5

REGIONAL

BALTIC REPUBLICS OFFER NEW BENEFITS FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by V. Nagobads, deputy head of the department of state social insurance LRSBS: "New Benefits for Families with Children"]

[Text] Starting 1 Nov 1982, our republic has introduced new benefits for families with children. Please answer the questions concerning these benefits," the professional organizer V. Seglina writes to us from Riga. Letters with similar requests have come to the editorial staff from other readers. Below are the responses to their questions.

What are the new benefits?

According to the course outlined by the party in the government to intensify the state help to families with children, starting on 1 November 1982 the following new benefits will be introduced on the territory of the Baltic Republics for them:

—Partial payment for leave of absence to take care of a child until it reaches the age of one with payment of a grant;

—Additional leave of absence without pay to care for a child until it reaches the age of one and a half;

—A one-time grant totaling R 50 when the first child is born and R 100 when the second and third children are born.

Who has the right to a partially paid leave of absence to care for a child until it reaches the age of one with payment of a grant?

The partially paid leave of absence to care for a child until it reaches the age of one with payment of a grant has been established for working women with total length of service no less than one year. In this case the place and nature of work of the woman is not important, complete or incomplete working day (week), and whether she works for hire or as a member of a kolkhoz.

Women who are studying with a leave of absence from production in higher, secondary specialized, professional-technical educational institutions, and also post-graduate students, clinical interns, in courses and in schools to improve their skill, requalification and training of cadres enjoy the

same right, regardless of their length of service, but on the condition that an academic leave of absence has been drawn up. In this case it does not matter whether they are paid a scholarship during their studies.

How is the total work record computed which provides the working mother with the right for partially paid leave of absence to care for a child until it reaches the age of one with payment of a benefit?

This length of service is computed for women workers and white-collar workers according to the rules set to designate state pensions. The time of studying in the higher educational institutions, secondary specialized and other educational institutions, post-graduate work and clinical internship are counted in the total work record regardless of whether work as a blue or white collar worker preceded the educational period or not. For women working in the kolkhozes, this work record is counted according to the rules established for designating pensions to kolkhoz members.

Can a mother who does not have the required year of work record receive the benefit?

If a woman obtains the total work record which gives her the right to a benefit to care for the child required in the period after the leave of absence for pregnancy and delivery, then she will be paid the grant starting on the day she reaches the required work record. Until this day the woman has a right to a leave of absence without pay.

Example. At the moment a woman takes a leave of absences for pregnancy on 10 May 1982 she had a total work record of five months. Her post-maternity leave of absence ends on 30 August 1982. By this time her total work record was 8 months and 20 days. The woman took a leave of absence to care for the child without pay. The right to a partially paid leave of absence with payment of grants starts only on 11 December 1982, i.e., when a full year of the total work record is up, and she will be paid from the day that the child reaches the age of one.

What is the size of the grant?

In the period of partial payment of leave of absence for care of a child before it reaches the age of one, the mothers are paid a grant totaling R 35 per month regardless of the number of children born.

Who has the right to an additional leave of absence without pay to care for a child until it reaches the age of one and a half?

Starting on 1 November 1982 this right is given at their desire to all working mothers, including kolkhoz workers. The women who are studying with a leave of absence from production obtain the same leave of absence without a scholarship.

How are these leaves of absence counted in the work record of the woman?

The time of partially paid leave of absence to care for a child until it reaches the age of one and the additional leave of absence without pay to care for a child until it reaches the age of one and a half are counted in

the total, and in the continuous work record, in the work record for speciality and in the work record which gives them a right to a pension on benefit conditions and with benefit amounts. It is not counted in the work record which provides the right for a yearly vacation.

How is the partially paid leave of absence with payment of a grant formulated?

Payment of the leave of absence is made from the budget of the state social insurance. In 1983 R 12 million were allocated in the republic for these purposes alone.

The women who delivered before 1 1982 and are on a leave of absence without pay to care for a child until it reaches the age of one, by the formulated decree (order) of the administration, should be given a grant for the remaining period of the leave of absence by the trade union committees without requiring any other additional documents from them. The corresponding decision has been made by the commissions for social insurance under the trade union committees at the work site (if there are none, then by the trade union committees). After receiving this permission, the bookkeeper issues a grant to the woman on the schedule set for payment of wages for the second half of the month.

The grant for the incomplete month is paid in a percentage proportional to the number of calendar days that the mother was on a leave of absence in this month.

The women who delivered after 1 November 1982 present the following to the commission for social insurance for payment of the benefit:

--A copy of the decree (order) of the administration for presentation of partially paid leave of absence to care for a child until it reaches the age of one with a note witnessed by the department of cadres that there has been a year and more of total work record (this note is not required for students);

--A copy of the certificate of birth of the child (it is generally witnessed at the work site or residence of the women).

The commission based on these documents makes a decision about payment of the benefit for the period of leave of absence, but no longer than the day that the child reaches the age of one. A copy of the decision together with the presented documents is sent to the bookkeeper for payment.

It should be noted that at the desire of the women they can use their leave of absence in sections, with interruptions.

In the case of dismissal from work during the partially paid leave of absence, the woman loses the right to the benefit (with the exception of cases of dismissal because of elimination of the enterprise, institution or organization).

Who is given a one-time benefit for birth of a child and in what order is it paid?

This benefit totaling R 50 for the birth of the first and R 100 for the birth of the second and third children is paid to working women and women studying with a leave of absence from production, regardless of their work record for

children who are born on 1 November 1982 and later . If 2 or more children were born, the benefit totaling R 100 is paid for each of them, even if these are the first children.

If the mother of the child does not work and is not studying, a one-time benefit totaling R 30 for the birth of the first, second and third children is paid to the working father or the father who is studying with a leave of absence from production at his site of work (studies) regardless of the size of the wages of the scholarship.

In order to obtain a one-time benefit, the parent presents to the commission for social insurance under the trade union committee for the birth of the first child a certificate from the registry office of the established sample, and for the birth of the second and third, in addition, a certificate about the site of residence of the children. Based on the decision of the commission, the bookkeeper pays the designated benefit to the woman on the same day.

One-time benefits for the birth of the 4th, 5th and subsequent children, and monthly benefits for these children are given by the agencies of social security under the previous conditions and in the established amounts.

9035

CS0: 1800/354

REGIONAL

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN OF ESTONIAN ECONOMY

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 21 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Valter Klauson, Chairman, ESSR Council of Ministers: "In One Family"]

[Text] The party and our people are selflessly toiling to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people have rallied around the Leninist party and its Central Committee and are meeting with new successes and approaching restive day--the 60th anniversary of the USSR. All the federal republics contribute to the achievements of our country. The Soviet people see that their patriotic and international duty requires effective and quality work, increased labor productivity, and economical management.

Soviet Estonia--an equal among the equal fraternal republics of the great Soviet land--is firmly stepping on the road to economic and social development within the common USSR national economic complex. Today's Estonia is a republic of dynamically developing industry and agriculture. This is demonstrated clearly by the results of the republic's social and economic development.

In the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan national income increased by 73 million rubles; the plan for industrial production was exceeded; the volume of freight hauling increased and many supplemental capital investments were made. There was considerable conservation of material resources. Almost 85 percent of the increased national income was achieved by increased labor productivity, translating into a savings of the work of 7,000 people.

In 1982 the ten-month plan for industrial production, value and marketing was exceeded, as was the planned procurement of grain, potatoes and eggs, the public transportation plan, the servicing plan, and other tasks.

The entire increase in industrial production from the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan period has been achieved by increased labor productivity.

In the first 10 months of this year the republic's industry marketed goods exceeding the plan by 83 million rubles. The production of electrical energy, agricultural machines, mineral fertilizers, benzine many construction materials, mixed concentrated feed and other goods has increased.

The production goals of consumer goods have been exceeded; in their manufacture local raw materials and production remnants are used to a larger extent. The technical level of production and the quality of manufactured goods is rising steadily. In more than 190 enterprises of the republic, comprehensive systems have been implemented to assure quality. The production of goods of the highest quality category has increased. In 14 enterprises of the republic goods with a quality trade mark represent more than 50 percent of the total value of production.

The results of agricultural production are still largely influenced by the poor weather of recent years, especially of 1981. But in spite of the difficulties in keeping livestock over the 1981-82 winter, the number of cattle could be maintained and even somewhat increased thanks to feeds obtained from other republics. During this year's pasture season we restored the average weight increase of cattle per day and increased milk production per cow as well, as total milk production over the last year.

In agricultural production the year was satisfactory. An average of 29 centners of grain was gathered per hectare. Local feed production plans were exceeded. Per animal unit 40 percent more feeds have been gathered for the 1982-83 winter season than last year.

The workers of our republic unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's 1982 May plenum and consider them the plan of attack to assure future progress of agriculture and of the well-being of the people.

An ESSR food program has been developed to solve the tasks posed, outlining concrete measures to use existing potential more fully and effectively, and to further intensify production. Considering that the main brunt of attack is animal husbandry, the plan clearly outlines a comprehensive increase of meat and milk production.

There are important social changes in the republic's rural life. For the third year in a row the number of workers in agriculture has been stable, and the material resources for social and cultural purposes are increasing, furthering personnel stability. Intensive work is being done to strengthen enterprises with low profitability. Leaders of agriculture are paying more attention to the problems of rational utilization of fuel, electricity and other resources, and they strive to strengthen the ties between science and agriculture. New productive capacities have come on line in the first two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, including the second energy station of the Iru energy complex, the phenol rectification facility in the Kohtla-Järve Oil Shale Chemistry Production Collective imeni V.I. Lenin, the road construction machinery maintenance facility in Tallinn, the knitting-finishing department of the factory imeni 1 December, etc. By reconstruction of existing facilities, new capacities have been put into operation to increase production of electrical motors in the "Volta" factory, to maintain ships, also in the light and lumber processing industries and other branches of the industry. The fish hatchery in the Baltic Thermal Energy unit was opened, as were cattle barns and pigsties, fowl farms, and potato and vegetable storage facilities. The "Kreenholm Manufaktuur" is being reconstructed.

This year construction began on the new commercial port of Tallinn.

Workers dispatched from the republic are successfully tackling the construction of the Western Siberian petroleum complex and BAM; hard-surface roads, residences, cultural and club facilities have been completed there ahead of schedule. Our republic organizations are eagerly contributing to land reclamation projects in the Karelian ASSR and other areas outside the black soil belt.

In the social division of labor, firm and effective economic, cultural and scientific relations with all fraternal republics have an important place. The successful development of the republic is primarily due to economic cooperation with other federal republics. Thanks to the social division of labor, every federal republic is developing branches of production having All-Union importance.

It is known that our republic is relatively poor in natural resources, which determines our import structure. Almost 40 percent of the imported material resources consist of various raw materials, materials and fuel resources, food and industrial products. From the fraternal republics, we obtain machines and energy implements and a large amount of concentrated feed for industry and agriculture and other branches of the national economy. The importance of imported products exceeds one-third of the total consumption of the republic (including consumption by the population).

The structure of the inter-republic trade is constantly improving and exceeds 5 billion rubles a year. Taken as a whole the value of imported and exported production has been balanced for several years.

The ESSR industry uses large amounts of imported raw materials and fuel, including almost all needed metals, 74-78 percent of liquid fuels and chemical products. Ferrous metals are supplied to Estonia primarily by the Ukraine, Urals, and Leningrad. Liquid fuels are received from the RSFSR central regions and the Volga area, coal from Donbas, and raw materials for mineral fertilizers from the central and northwest areas of our country, the Ukraine and Belorussia. We obtain cotton and wool for the light industry from the RSFSR, the Central Asian republics and from abroad, sugar from the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Latvia, leaf tobacco and fruits from Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Southern Ukraine, and Moldavia. Some of the food and feed grain comes from the central and southern areas of the European part of the USSR and from Kazakhstan. The northwest and central regions of the RSFSR, Urals, Volga area, the Ukraine and Belorussia supply large numbers of machines and implements.

The republic exports more than a third of the total production, including up to 40 percent of industrial production. Products of the machinebuilding industry, the chemical industry, and the fuel and energy industry dominate exports. Almost 90 percent of the products of the instrument and electronics industry are exported, as is up to 75 percent of the mineral fertilizer. The republic exports 31 percent of the lumber processing and paper industry products, mainly furniture, cardboard and cellulose. Almost

45 percent of the light industry products are exported (cotton cloth, sewn and knitted goods, footwear, carpets, etc.). Almost 30 percent of the republic's food industry production is exported, mainly fish products, agricultural goods, baked goods, alcoholic and soft drinks, and canned goods.

It should be mentioned that efficient use of existing ESSR potential and productive capacities depends on the firmness of cooperative relations and on how every enterprise meets its supply obligations. For example, for a long time the activities of the enterprises of the republic's Forest and Lumber Industry Ministry and the "Estonian Paper Industry" production collective have been influenced by the irregular supply of various lumber and cellulose goods. An unsatisfactory supply of material resources has a negative effect on the full use of the productive capacities of these enterprises, and on the labor morale of the personnel. However, thanks to a rational division of labor in our country, we can abandon production of unprofitable goods in old factories by old machines and can obtain them from other republics where the plants are new and well-equipped. Such a social division of labor gives us the opportunity to specialize rationally in industry and agriculture, to produce much more cheaply, and to meet the requirements of the people with more quality and speed.

The contributions of the republic can also be increased by improving transportation, especially railway transportation. We have prospects for increasing the export of oil shale ash, inert construction materials, and of other goods.

The fact that we are located on the Baltic Sea determines the republic's part in maritime transportation. The constant increase of foreign trade volume in the Baltic Sea basin gives rise to a requirement to increase the loading facilities in the ports. The export-import volume increases, including the volume of the most progressive method of hauling—containerization. The most labor intensive and expensive imports, requiring special conditions for transportation and storage are unloaded in the harbors of the Baltic Sea. Goods exported from the USSR also require special transferring facilities. In this way the ever-increasing maritime transportation requirements of our country are met by the construction of a new harbor in Muuga bay near Tallinn, where there is open land and facilities allowing for easy access. The new harbor is designed primarily for transshipment of grain, perishable goods and other freight such as coal, coke and gravel. As the harbor is constructed, the main transports arriving in the Tallinn commercial port will be redirected there. The new harbor will become one of the basic harbors on the Baltic Sea, allowing for the transshipment of basic exports and imports hauled in special ships. It will be the only one on the Baltic Sea capable of receiving lighters.

Soviet Estonia is an oil shale republic. Currently Estonia provides 80 percent of all the oil shale produced in the USSR. Exemplary technology for producing and using oil shale is at our disposal. Science has helped us to take another step. An energy-technological blueprint for producing liquid oil from oil shale has been devised. This facility is being

constructed at the Estonian Electric Station. A great gas generator, capable of processing a thousand tons of oil shale per day has been constructed and put on line in the Kohtla-Jarve Oil Shale Chemistry Production Collective imeni V.I. Lenin. This led to a considerable increase in labor productivity. The achievements of science and technology in improved use of oil shale have a great importance throughout the USSR where there are extensive oil shale deposits. Two large thermal electric stations with a capacity of more than 3,000 MW are working in the republic, using the local fuel oil shale. The production of electrical energy in these stations amounts to almost 14 percent of the total energy production of the joint North-West regional energy system. More than half of the electrical energy produced is transmitted to neighboring federal republics.

Oil shale, however, is not only fuel, but also a good chemical raw materials. The republic's industry receives various chemical products made of oil shale. An example of the comprehensive use of oil shale is the extensive use of oil shale ash in liming acidic soils, as a valuable additive in making some construction materials, in the stabilization of road surfaces, etc. The plans for 1983 call for shipment of 2.7 million tons of oil shale ash to the nonchernozem belt of the RSFSR, to Latvian, Lithuanian and Belorussian kolkhozes to improve soil fertility.

Our entire great country, to which we, the workers of Soviet Estonia, have the honor to belong, is currently solving complicated problems. Everywhere productive forces are developing. The workers' enthusiasm is great; they understand that their activity and love of labor lead to increases in the social wealth and their standard of living.

We have a clear program for creative work--the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan. These decisions and plans are the firm ideological-political base for party and public activities. Their implementation is directed at further improvements in the life of the Soviet people. As Comrade Y.V. Andropov, Secretary General of our party's Central Committee remarked at the recent special plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the tasks for economic, social and cultural development fixed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums represent our primary obligations.

There is no doubt that all our republic's workers will enthusiastically meet this mission and will by their good work provide a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

9240

CSO: 1815/12

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN TEACHERS ACCUSE PRIESTS OF LURING CHILDREN INTO CHURCH ACTIVITIES

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 17 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Stasys Budraitis: "Candy with an Evil Filling"]

[Text] Following up a Letter to the Editors

Dear Editorial Staff: We, the teachers of the Tverai secondary school, while carrying on the direct work of teaching and educating, have felt attempts to hamper and even interfere in our school business, to correct our work. The priests of the Tverai church, K. Velioniskis and J. Paliukas, are trying in every way, being not averse even to slander, to besmirch our teaching staff and individual teachers, and to set parents against the school. For this reason they created a slanderous letter and fraudulently obtained parents' signatures.

They entice pupils to their side in any way they can, encouraging them with gifts and money; they try to get as many children as possible to sing in the church choir and to assist at the services.

The servants of the church are urging pupils not to attend school functions on Sundays and have even started to divert them from their lessons during church holidays.

The pedagogical staff of the school is indignant at the activity of these churchmen. The teachers can no longer tolerate the attempts to create negative public opinion about them by slanderous means.

[Signed] The teachers of the Tverai secondary school in Plunge Rayon: A. Petrosiene, A. Sudziuviene, A. Simanauskas, I. Lidikauskaite, R. Ceplinskiene, J. Kazragiene, R. Rubaviciene, C. Tilvikaite, A. Greiviene, J. Surbliene, J. Lenksiene, H. Simanauskas, V. Sasnauskiene, Z. Vaiciene, A. Juska.

[Text] School, teacher, lesson... these are dear to everyone. From our childhood we carry a great respect for the teacher, who so widely opens the door to the world of knowledge and information, who teaches us to love our native land and its nature, and to honor people. "Thank you, teacher," is pronounced both by the first-grader and the greying former pupil when after many years, he meets his former teacher. A teacher helps you to choose a profession; he is an advisor when you take your first steps in independent work.

A school always resounds with the voices of children. The pupils are lively; sometimes they are pranksters. Only later, when they are grown, will they fully understand the endurance and wisdom that was needed by the teacher to direct the children's energy and curiosity in the right direction, and how patiently the teachers taught them not only to read and solve problems, but also helped them to form a correct outlook on life.

Tverai, a small place in Plunge Rayon, also has these kind of teachers. The school is the area's center of cultural life. It is written in documents--for how else could anyone be able to count--how many young people it has prepared for life, who are now working in the local kolchoz, and who have moved throughout the rayon and beyond.

National education and the Soviet school broadens the outlook of our country's growing citizen and helps greatly in the formation of a correct scientific materialistic world view. An important role is also played by the reality of socialist life itself and other factors. The greatest influence, however, comes from the Soviet school, which is entrusted not only with teaching, but also with educating and with forming young people's scientific materialistic world view and their communistic beliefs. That is why school activity receives every kind of support from our society. But people who aim their slander at it, rudely falsifying reality, also turn up. That is the way the priests of the Tverai church in the Plunge Rayon, K. Velioniskis and J. Paliukas, are acting.

In our country, church and school are separated. To believe or not to believe is dictated by a person's conscience and by the breadth of his outlook. More and more people are liberating themselves from the influence of the church, and the clergy pastors are in danger of losing their flock. It is harder to make an adult a believer. Therefore, breaking Soviet law, the priests of the Tverai church, without the parent's knowledge and against their will, tried to bend the children of some families toward the faith. They contrived to form a children's church choir, to enlist more children for church ceremonies and other religious services. The parents indignantly opposed this. The priests were not at all worried that because of church visits children were missing lessons. The teachers in turn became anxious about the empty seats in class. They discussed the necessary course of action with the parents and they all came to the conclusion that a child's place is in school.

The children's church choir broke up; the religious activity of believing pupils decreased, and the priests K. Velioniskis and J. Paliukas grew enraged. Why did the children prefer to choose amateur group activity and outings rather than the church? Why was it that even parents who attended church, when faced with the priests' reproaches for not bringing the children, explained that when the latter become mature, they can choose for themselves.

What was causing all this? The school, of course, decided the priests, and the blackest hatred flared up against the teachers. They did not hide it, either, and began to slander the teachers publicly, hoping to damage their authority.

The priests of the Tverai church enticed the children into the church and rectory with what at first glance would seem to be innocent little things. They treated them with candy and showed children's films. And so a ten-year-old from a nonbelieving family would start to drop in at the rectory. He would brag to his peers about all the candy he had eaten. A child is a child and does not understand very much. The priests had their goal and were slowly, methodically reaching it. The candies may be good, but they have a filling whose taste is not immediately discernable.

Having taken the first step, the priests became encouraged to take the next--they presented one boy with a tape-recorder, another with a camera; to one girl they gave a brooch, to another a little chain.

The children received lessons in hypocrisy.

Having eaten the candy and carefully wiped their chocolate-stained lips, they would come home as if nothing had happened, as if from extended school activities, without raising the suspicions of their parents. However, you cannot keep a camera or a tape-recorder hidden in the barn all the time, and there is so much desire to show an ornament to your mother.

Seeing the gifts, many parents were shocked: Where did the children get such expensive things? How much was spent for them? Perhaps they were obtained by dishonest means? "The priest gave it to me," explained the son or daughter. The parents' faces did not brighten. "What for?" The children did not conceal it--"He took me to the church and proposed that I serve at Mass and sing in the church choir."

The parents were indignant at the priests' interference in the children's education and were outraged at the furtive means taken by the church.

Events such as the following also took place: the parents see their child off to school, but he, with his satchel of books, spends all his school-time in the church. The teachers cannot look calmly at an empty seat. The parents cannot allow their children to fall behind in the lesson program. The pupils themselves, once they are older and more mature, will eventually understand that they behaved improperly. But you cannot retrieve wasted time...

Why are quizzers, parties and excursions for pupils planned for after school and Sundays?--the insolent priests started making demands of the school, a state institution, hoping that the pedagogues would start discussing with them when to put on concerts, to go on outings, and so on.

Of course, no one explained themselves or discussed anything with the priests. The teachers of the Tverai secondary school observed Soviet law, which every citizen in our country is obliged to obey. The priests' anger then spilled over publicly during a sermon in the church. The slanders poured out in a flood, without any specific names, so that all the teachers of the Tverai secondary school would be besmirched, and so that those who had listened to the sermon would begin to distrust all of them.

After some time a few believers were invited after mass to the sacristy where J. Paliukas produced a paper with some text to be signed. Some women signed it without reading it.

It appears that it was a slanderous letter against the teachers, this time with specific names, which threw dirt at pedagogues who are sincerely concerned about the children's education and their future. They sent the slander, with the sonorous title of a "declaration-protest", first to themselves at the Tverai church in order to cover up the traces. It was also received by the authorities of Plunge Rayon.

Although the "declaration" was sewn with the black thread of slander--this was evident at once at a glance,--according to the procedures of Soviet power, an inquiry was nevertheless made as to whether or not the teaching staff of the Tverai secondary school conformed to Soviet law on freedom of religion. No violations were found. It appeared that it was not the school which was hindering the church, but on the contrary, the church was trying to hinder the normal work of the school.

Those who had signed the declaration also has to be seen. Some problems arose here: only some of the names could be deciphered. When these individuals were acquainted with the contents of the letter, they threw up their hands: these are pure lies. No one in the school beats our children for attending church; no one forbids us parents to teach them the faith.

The lie, however, was already making the rounds. The fabricated declaration of the believers was read over Vatican Radio. The falsifiers of Soviet reality, using methods of activity tested by anti-communists, joyfully matched up the writing of the Tverai church's priests. Their radio station transmitters are strong; they can throw a lie to great distances; and who will figure out that in the announced "declaration" there is not the smallest grain of truth?

The local residents were deeply indignant about the Tverai church's priests', K. Velioniskis' and J. Paliukas' fabrications, their slander against teachers, their attempt to turn parents against the school. Who allowed the priests to interfere in an area not their own, to instruct teachers, to

falsify and spread so widely a malicious lie? After all, a Soviet country has freedom of religion. There is no freedom to slander, however, even when it is masked by faith. This is exactly what the Tverai priests did when they decided to interfere in the work of a Soviet school and to besmirch the reality of our life.

In the Tverai secondary school life flows on as usual-lessons, practice, amateur group activities, excursions. [Life here is spontaneous, bright, as benefits a school. Whether the priests of the Tverai church like it or not, the school in the future will continue to strive for noble, humanistic goals, will convey knowledge to the pupils, will educate them to be moral people and patriots of the socialist fatherland. And the teacher continues to be one of the most honored people in the area. I became convinced of this when I went to Plunge Rayon and visited the Tverai school.

9931

CSO: 1809/2

REGIONAL

WORK OF LITHUANIA'S STATE NOTARIES EXAMINED

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Pranas Kuris, Lithuanian SSR minister of justice: "On Guard for Citizens' Interests"; from the column "Society and Law"]

[Text] In the early thirties, a quite rapid economic and agricultural development took place in the young Soviet state. It was therefore necessary to provide strict state control in the area of vastly expanded civil legal relations and to effectively protect the citizens' property rights and their interests. In January 1922, the fourth congress of the Soviet legal workers examined the basic problems of the establishment and operation of the Soviet notary institution, and on 4 October of the same year the Council of RSFSR Peoples Commissars approved the first regulations governing the activities of state notary offices. That day is known as the official date on which the state notary institution was established.

In the Soviet Union, the activities of state notary offices are regulated by the USSR state notary law passed in 1973, and in our republic by the Lithuanian SSR state notary law passed on 26 June 1974. The first article of this law proclaims that the purpose of the state notary offices is to protect the socialist property, the rights and the legitimate interests of citizens, state institutions, kolkhozes and other cooperative and public organizations; to strengthen socialist justice and law and order, and to prevent law abuses by duly confirming the contracts and other agreements and formalizing the inheritance rights, and by keeping the performance records and carrying out other notarial tasks.

The number of state notary offices in the Soviet Union has doubled in the last decade. In the Lithuanian SSR, approximately a million of the republic's citizens and guests came to the state notary offices last year, and the republic's notary agencies have handled 565,000 notarial cases. It is then easy to understand that proper skills, a sincere desire to help people, and high service standards are the most important qualifications of a state notary. The republic's notaries are carrying out their notarial tasks more and more skillfully and efficiently, and are constantly improving their service standards. Convenient office hours are available to the citizens; the material conditions for the operation of state notary offices have been improved; and many of them have been provided with a modern office technology and copying machines. Most of the republic's state notaries are qualified lawyers with high education.

For carrying out the notarial tasks, 46 state notary offices have been established where legal services for the citizens and the organizations are provided by 81 state notaries. One of the state notary offices in the Lithuanian SSR capital, Vilnius was the first office established for handling the most involving notarial tasks and for ensuring the consistency of notarial practice in the republic, as well as for eliminating the shortcomings and errors made by others engaged in notarial activities. The notaries of the first notary office, along with the ministry of justice, provide systematic directives to the republic's state notary offices and the executive committees of local peoples deputies soviets, and study and promote the positive aspects of work experience.

In communities where there are no state notary offices, less complicated notary functions within the area of their competence, are carried out by the appropriate executive committees of the peoples deputies soviets. State notaries provide the officials of the executive committees continuous, systematic and practical assistance, summarize the performance of their notarial activities, send to the rayon (or cities) executive committees appropriate information and suggestions for the possible improvement of their work.

The functions of state notary offices in the area of civil legal relations are quite broad. These offices confirm the contracts, wills, authorizations and handle other legal matters, issue various certificates such as of inheritance, property etc., impose the bans on dwelling ownership transfers, certify the copies of documents and the validity of signatures, accept money deposits, keep the performance records, and carry out other functions.

In carrying out their functions, the state notaries always take the necessary measures to make sure that the rights and the legitimate interests of citizens and institutions are preserved, and that their lack of legal knowledge and similar circumstances are not used against them. This indicates that the state notaries are protecting the citizens' and organizations' rights. To those who are coming to the notary offices, the notaries explain the meaning and the significance of their proposed contracts, including their possible consequences.

The law provides that the local state notaries and the officials of executive committees, acting on the information received from the citizens or the organizations, or on their own initiative, can take measures to protect the inheritable property when the citizens or state interests demand it. The property rights of heirs are ensured by appropriate lists and property sealing, or by the appointment of property custodians.

The notarial experience also provides cases in which dishonest people approach a notary office to seek personal gain or other aims and to deliberately try to conceal facts unfavorable to them and submit forged or fictitious documents, etc. In every case, then, the state notaries make sure that the contents of proposed agreements adequately represent the true intentions of the parties involved, and if they are in conflict with the law, the notaries refuse to carry out such a notarial act.

In the process of confirming the contracts, efforts are made to see that in fulfilling the rights of one party and the obligations of another, there are no uncertainties which later may provide grounds for litigation. Thus, for example, in the case of confirming house ownership transfer contracts, the questions of the use of jointly owned premises are generally also considered. In the cities and similar locations the conditions of the use of personal plots of land are determined as well.

State notary offices also play a significant part in the prevention of law violations. Article 28 of the Lithuanian SSR state notary law directly states that if in carrying out various notarial services or in talking with the citizens the state notaries notice that either the citizens or the officials have violated the law, they must report it to the proper authorities, organizations or the prosecuting attorney so that proper measures can be taken.

One of the important features of notarial activities is to ensure the secrecy of acts performed by the notaries. Certificates and documents of notarial action taken are issued and related information is provided only to those citizens, agencies and organizations in whose name, or for whom, the notarial action was taken. By demand of the court, and/or the prosecution, interrogation and investigation authorities, the certificates and documents of a notarial action taken are issued only when they are needed in a trial of criminal and civil cases. Information about the wills is provided only when the testator has died.

If a citizen maintains that a notarial action taken, or a refusal to take it is not justified, he has the right to file a complaint in a peoples court.

Considerable problems arise for the state notary offices in implementing the resolutions of the Soviet Union CP Central Committee May 1982 plenary session. The notary authorities will have to improve the legal services for the rural population and to provide a more effective systematic assistance to the officials of the peoples deputies Soviets executive committees at large.

With the implementation of the USSR food program, there will be an increase in rural housing construction and other units. It is therefore essential that the contracts of housing construction and of providing the houses with plots of land are duly confirmed in strict compliance with the laws. Land is our valuable resource, and it is our common obligation to conserve it. Unfortunately, it still happens that the farm managers, in violation of the laws, illegally provide plots of land to the city dwellers, even though they neither cultivate it nor live on it. That is why the state notaries must verify the legality of these decisions and decrees by the executive committees of peoples deputies soviets concerning the allocation of land plots.

9932

CSO: 1809/3

REGIONAL

PILFERING-A WAY OF LIFE AT LATVIAN ENTERPRISES

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by B. Bryukhanov: "A Tack for the Economy"]

[Text] This pig iron item was heavy and very inconvenient to carry. He carried it on his shoulder with difficulty, scolding under his breath. When he was delayed at the gates of the plant, he threw his burden on the ground with obvious relief and without a shade of embarrassment admitted:

"Well I took it because I thought that I would use it at home for something, there are so many bolts in it. It was lying at the shop door and was rusted. And you yourself know that at home even a tack is useful."

These small thieves are called "carriers", for some reason we are afraid to call a cat a cat. The attitude towards them at the enterprises and at the construction sites is generally complacent, we have even become accustomed to them as to an inevitable evil. They are educated, of course. At the meetings, they are scolded, called dark spots on the unstained white background of the honorable labor collective. Especially reckless small thieves are taken to the comrade court, deprived of the accelerating piece rate and bonuses. Only the effectiveness of these measures is unnoticed.

Individual thieves no longer use their pockets or bags, but take in their cars what they need, shamelessly mixing up their own with the state's and adhering to a doubtful principle: "It is ridiculous to stand at the river and not drink."

Now many are entering gardens of comradeship and cooperatives. This is good on the whole. Working on their sections, the people breathe the vitalizing fresh air and rest from the hustle and bustle of the city, communicating with nature. By autumn, they have assembled impressive rows of jars with jam, pickles and marinades they have made themselves in their warehouses.

But there is another side to this medal: individual owners of plots are permeated with money-grubbing moods. At times it is enough to cast a fleeting glance at the dacha officially issued for a modest garden house in order to correctly determine at what enterprise or at what sector the owner works.

Visit the garden cooperative "Lichi" which is located near Saulkrasta. On the plot of the shop head of the Riga plant "Spetsdetal'", A. Shmygal', one could see quite recently three cubic meter of bags of perlite. This heating material is produced in the same shop headed by Shmygal'. The bags of perlite were naturally not designed to heat personal dachas. The enthusiastic amateur gardener filched from his own enterprise another six channel bars No 12, 4 running meters each.

This is your harmless tack for the economy!

The mechanic of the plant "Liyepaysel'mash" Freder and worker of the plant "Liyepaymash" Orlov fabricated frames for greenhouses at the enterprises. The first used 250 kg of angle iron, the second almost twice as much. Both rubbed their hands, looking forward to the future abundant harvests in well-built greenhouses, but they did not succeed in removing the cumbersome metal items unnoticed. By the way, they did not suffer much. As one of Gogol's heroes said on roughly the same topic: "Well, so what! I got caught, the deal fell through, I am not responsible."

There is a lot remarkable in the garage cooperatives. Some cubicles are liberally decorated with very scarce lining materials, and the foremen from the stations of technical maintenance envy the collections of tools collected in them. Only an extremely naive person would believe that all of this splendor was acquired legally, on earned savings or inherited from a first cousin once removed.

It would be incorrect, however, to only accuse the owners of gardens, dachas and garages. The overwhelming majority of small thieves are people who have not grown a single cucumber and have not been able to acquire a car during their entire life. They do not use transportation vehicles for illegal removal of the national goods which have caught their fancy, they rely on their own efforts, but they inflict perceptible damage.

At the production association "Rigas manufaktura" the total quantity of stolen fabric numbers in kilometers. It is removed, by the way, in modest sections, 10-20 meters. Recently, for example, worker M. Kovaleva went home, after winding around her waist about 20 meters of fabric, and immediately got fairly fat, which did not remain unnoticed. The bleach worker M. Pentyush tried to steal almost the same amount.

At the Riga meat combine, A. Zhdanovich was caught red-handed. She had been tempted by sausages. The work-study student from Belorussia I. Vydronek stole 4.5 kg of sausage after her shift. The carpenter A. Brikmanis, loafing without work in the shops also stole a little finished product for his snack.

The candy factory "Layma" is not among the industrial giants, but here with the cooperation of the people's controllers, last year 50 people were caught in small theft, and in the first six months of this year, 28. They took home different dainties, chocolate, nuts, candy, and also alcohol and cognac which are not included in the ration of a child's diet.

But these are probably enough examples. It is time to look into the root of this negative phenomenon and to give some thought to how pull out this root.

Other leaders of enterprises are prone to accuse extradepartmental protection of everything: they say that the service is poor. It is true that some guards of the plant gates carelessly drink tea in their boxes, having little interest in what is being carried and transported through the gate. With this protection, it is quite possible to take even the plant smokestack. However, it seems that the primary matter is nevertheless not in protection.

The root of the evil is in the poor calculation of raw material and finished products, in the poor management. Strict calculation makes it possible to deal more strictly with the materially responsible individuals. What happens in practice sometimes?

At the already mentioned Riga meat combine, there is a base for preliminary keeping of the cattle. Many different thefts were revealed there, and a complete up to date list was obtained from the documents, there were no shortages. This puzzle could not help but attract the attention of the OBKhSS (department for controlling thefts of socialist property and speculation) workers. They decided to become more closely acquainted with the accounting, they looked into the archives and exclaimed: the documents of strict accounting were dumped in the basement, in the middle of which there was a broad puddle, similar to the famous Mirgorodskaya. As a result, as noted in the corresponding certificate, "many documents had reached porridge-like consistency and could not be read."

It is clear that with this condition of accounting the thieves will live in freedom, the more so since their hands are slapped for some reason carefully and very delicately. For example, the worker of the spinning shop of the association "Rigas manufaktura" A. Adamovich during the year was repeatedly caught by the protection workers with segments of stolen fabric. He was educated by the comrade court with inexhaustible patience, but in vain. For some reason the city procurator's office does not think that he is ripe for the people's court yet.

Here is a last consideration. Figuratively speaking, the economy cannot get by without a tack. One needs scraps of board, the other some special upright bolts, the third bolts of definite sizes. The domestic skilled craftsmen require few of these details. Just because they are not for sale does not justify the thieves, but is abargain with conscience. Thus the people drag along something from their enterprises, or negotiate with "professional carriers": I will get bolts for you, and I will give you a bottle.

Apparently the time has come to expand the assortment of goods in the stores "Umelyye ruki." Why do we not set up in certain workshops quite legal reception of orders for small carpentry and mechanical work, for fabrication of items from drawings and individual requests from the customers?

As for the thieves, it is necessary, as they say, for the entire world to take up arms against them. There is no reason to call them "carriers": a thief is a thief, regardless of whether he stole a 50 kopeck piece or a hundred rubles. One should deal with the thieves correspondingly, without any indulgence. If they are allowed, they are capable of pilfering every screw and brick, leaving inviolable that box at the gate with the guard sleeping in it.

REGIONAL

LATVIAN LITERARY JOURNALS CRITICIZED FOR CONFUSED WORLDVIEW

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party"]

[Text] The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question of the tasks of the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "Creative Ties of Literary-Art Journals with the Practice of Communist Construction." The adopted decree notes that the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers, the editorial staff of the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA are doing considerable work to develop and to deepen creative ties between the writers and the life of the people, with the practice of communist construction, by activating the participation of the writers in solving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The role of journals organizing the literary process, in the artistic working out of modern problems has risen.

The brilliant and penetrating books of recollections of L. I. Brezhnev have become an inspiring example for our literature. An important event in the social life of the republic was the speeches in the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA of the party and soviet leaders of Latvia. The editorial staffs of these publications with cooperation of the party committees and the writer organization support the creative cooperation between the writers and the collectives of industrial enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with the fighters of the Army and the Navy. As a result, a number of pithy publications which have caused vital reader interest have appeared in the journals.

At the same time, the decree of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee indicates that the work of the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA needs improvement. The Latvian Union of Soviet Writers and the editors of the journals do not yet persistently attract the gifted writers to work on urgent topics, creative search for creating patterns of a positive hero which would brilliantly reflect the features of the modern Soviet nature, the prominent people of our time and which would serve as a source of spiritual enrichment and moral improvement for the young generation.

The party organization of the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers, the editorial staff of the journals and the active authors have been called upon to work with a greater measure of responsibility. It is impossible to be content with the fact that sometimes works have appeared on the pages of the journals whose author have a confused worldview, are not able to view social phenomena

historically, from clear class positions. The leaders of the journals do not always show the proper exactingness in working with the authors. Many works are printed which suffer from shallow topics, and are poor in an artistic sense. Sometimes the literary criticism is lacking definiteness and fundamentals in its estimates.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee has declared that the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "Creative Ties of Literary-Art Journals with the Practice of Communist Construction" be adopted for steady leadership and execution. The decree of the Latvian Communist Central Committee obliges the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers, the chief editors of the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA to discuss the tasks following from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, in the writer's organization, in the editorial boards, to develop plans of measures aimed at further strengthening of creative ties of journals, all the literary figures with the life of the people, and with the practice of communist construction. It is necessary to concentrate attention of the creative workers on the radical questions of domestic and foreign policy of the party, on the decisive trends of social-economic development of the republic and the country in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is necessary to improve the ties with the labor collectives in order to enrich the art by urgent vital content, by creating highly artistic works about modern times.

The literary-art periodical, the decree stresses, has been called upon to be in tune with the times, to note and to support what is new and leading in the life of the Soviet society, and to be steadily guided by party and national principles.

The writer's organization of the republic, the editorial boards of the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA must aim the literary figures at developing topics associated with the course of the CPSU for intensification of the economy, improvement in production relationships, and the development of socialist competition.

It is very important to help the creative workers to define their place in realizing the tasks which were advanced by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in implementing the USSR food program.

All the potentialities for improving the educational value of the artistic word, creation of highly patriotic works, which poeticize the service to the motherland and to the party work should be used. For the art of socialist realism, there is no more important task than to assert the Soviet lifestyle, the standard of communist morals, the beauty and greatness of our moral values, such as honorable work for the good of the people, internationalism, and belief in the historical rightness of our work.

The journals have been called upon to reflect more completely the artistic experience of the fraternal Soviet republics, to focus more attention on the selection for print and the quality of translation of the works of Russian and other national literary figures of the USSR into Latvian, and works of Latvian literature into Russian. The most important duty of the writers and the periodicals which publish artist works and pamphlets is to promote a further convergence and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations, ideological and political fusion of the Soviet multinational society, and strengthening of the friendship of the peoples of the socialist cooperation countries.

The Latvian Union of Soviet Writers, and the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA should involve the writers of the Soviet Latvia, the fraternal republics, as well as progressive workers of foreign culture more broadly in speeches to end the arms race, for peace and safety of peoples, and to prevent the threat of nuclear war, to educate the workers in the spirit of readiness to protect the revolutionary achievements of the Soviet people.

The artistic word has always been the strongest weapon in the struggle for triumph of Marxism-Leninism, in the ideological fight of the two world systems. The party highly values the international activity of the writers, their ability to conduct offensive polemics with the ideological opponent, and to play an active role in the struggle against anticommunism. The great success and popularity among the masses of the political novel, and the journalistic film, drama and poetry indicates that this trend in artistic creativity meets the spirit of the times.

It has been recommended that the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers and the editorial boards of the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA in the future develop creative journalism. In this case it is necessary to focus especial attention on the young writers, to be constantly concerned about their political and professional growth. The task of focusing daily attention of ideological-creative activity of the journals KAROGS and DAUGAVA has been set before the party organization of the Latvian Union of Soviet Writers. There should be an increase in the role of communists in the work of the editorial collectives. They must actively influence the subject planning, the content of the published materials, participate in selecting and educating the cadres of editorial workers, maintain an atmosphere of high responsibility for the entrusted work, and promote the development in the collectives of editorial staffs of criticism and self criticism.

The decree focuses attention of the party gorkoms and raykoms on the need for all possible fostering of a strengthened cooperation between literary figures and the workers of the city and village, to more actively use journal publications in the ideological work.

It has been suggested that the Ministry of Culture of the Latvian SSR, the republic central state photography and movie enterprise, the creative unions, editorial staffs and editorial boards of the journal MAKSLA and the newspaper LITERATURA UN MAKSLA determine specific measures for further improvement in the ties between the masters of art and artistic collectives with the life of the people in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "Creative Ties Between Literary-Art Journals and the Practice of Communist Construction."

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CSO: 1800/355

REGIONAL

TAJIK JOURNALISTS UNION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 82 p 38 carries a 500-word article titled "In the Administration of the USSR Journalists Union." The article reports that the leadership of the Union of Journalists of Tajikistan was discussed at a recent meeting of the secretariat of the administration of the USSR Journalists Union. Having praised much of the work in Tajikistan, the meeting criticized the Tajik leadership for its inactivity, failure to guide primary organizations, and failure to include primary representatives in republic-level journalist groups.

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